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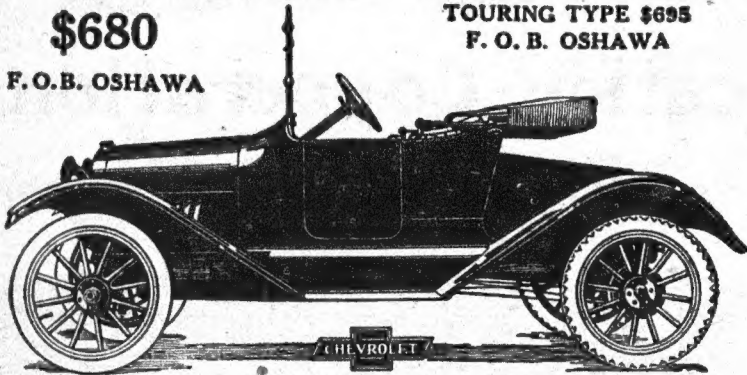
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Published under the auspices and employed as the official organ of the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association, the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association and the United Farmers of Alberta.



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GEORGE F. CHIPMAN, Editor and Manager
Associate Editors: E. A. Weir and R. D. Colquette
Home Editor: Francis Marion Beynon

Authorized by the Postmaster-General, Ottawa, Can., for transmission as second class mail matter.

VOL. X.

April 4

No. 14

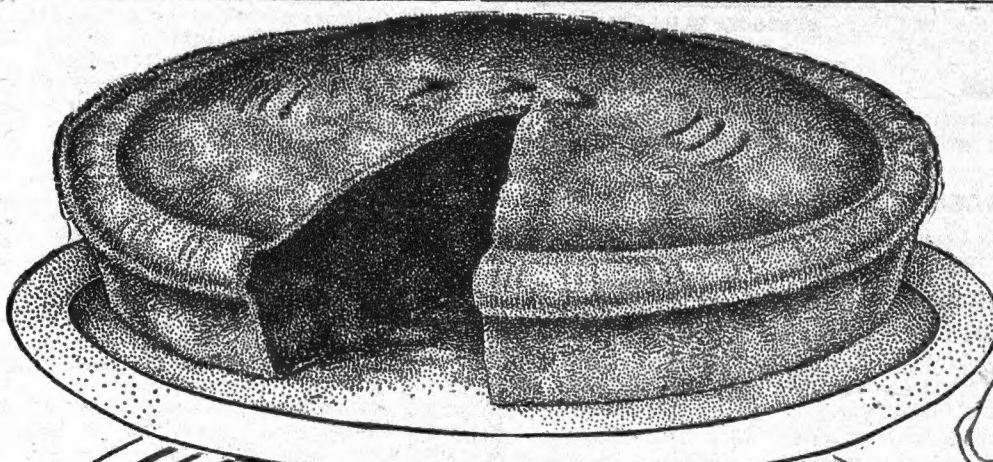
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Published every Wednesday. Subscriptions in the British Empire \$1.50 per year, except Winnipeg City, which is \$2.00 per year. Foreign and United States subscriptions \$2.50 per year. Single copies 5 cents.

Advertising Rates

Commercial Display—20 cents per agate line. Livestock Display—16 cents per agate line. Classified—5 cents per word per issue.

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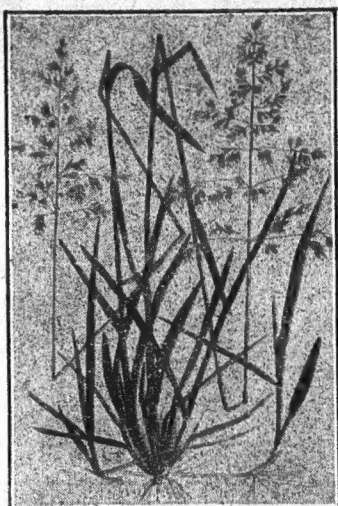
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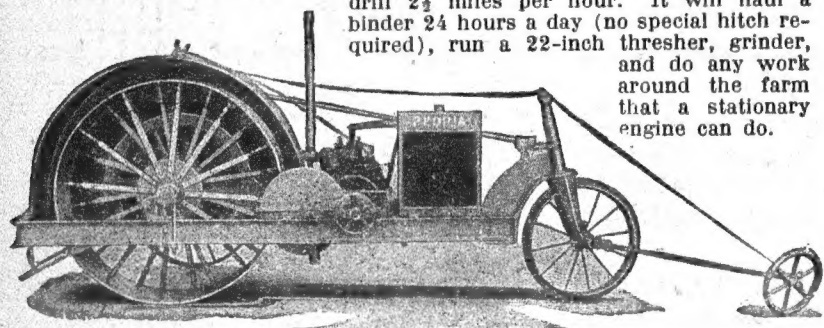
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

New Saskatchewan Legislation

A brief summary of the Acts Passed at the last Session at Regina

The Saskatchewan Legislature which has just adjourned passed some very significant legislation at the last session. This included revision of some bills and a number of new bills which should have a very beneficial effect, particularly on the rural communities of the province. The most important of these acts are those on rural credits, municipal hail insurance, union hospitals, returned soldiers employment, patriotic revenues and Saskatchewan co-operative creameries.

Possibly the most important of all is the rural credits act. This is modelled on the New Zealand plan of long-term rural credits, very similar to that recently put into effect in the province of Alberta. The new Saskatchewan loan act will be administered by a board, consisting of one commissioner and two other members. The actual business will be carried on by the commissioner who is a salaried employee and who will be the chief man in the whole organization. He will hold office for ten years. The board will have full power to approve and reject applications for loans and settle the form of all mortgages, or other security taken by the board for loans made on lands. No loans will be made except on a first mortgage security and every loan shall be expended on permanent improvements to the property, or on productive purposes connected with the development of the property, or on the payment of liabilities previously incurred for such purposes. Loans will not be for more than fifty per cent of the board's valuation of the property offered as security.

All loans will be for thirty years and will be repayable in equal annual instalments of principal and interest. The rate of interest will be only such as will be necessary to pay the interest on the money borrowed and the cost of carrying on operations. Borrowers will be able to make advance payments on any due date, equal to, or larger than, the payment next falling due. This will be credited on the next payment; all subsequent payments, however, must be met as they fall due. Under certain conditions of the borrower failing to live up to his agreement, the board may declare the whole of the principal and interest due and take possession of the property.

The provincial treasurer will raise all monies required and pledge therefor, the credit of the province. Five million will be the maximum raised for this purpose and bonds and debentures will be given as security for terms not exceeding forty years. The credit of the consolidated fund of the province will be pledged. Pending the raising of such money the provincial treasurer may borrow from the general revenues of the province or from any person, bank or corporation the sums required to start the board working. All sums repaid to the board by borrowers may be reloaned under the provisions of the act, expended in the purchase of bonds or otherwise used at the discretion of the board. This act comes into force on the 1st of May, 1917, but no money is to be loaned until after the next election in Saskatchewan.

Municipal Hail Insurance

The Hail Insurance Act, as revised, provides for a system of management similar in character to that of the Saskatchewan Co-operative Elevator Company. Each municipality which decides to come under the scheme appoints a delegate to represent it at the annual general meeting of the organization. At this meeting nine directors will be elected, three for three years, three for two years, and three for one year. At subsequent general meetings three directors will be elected for three years. Previously the Hail Insurance Act has been administered by a commission of three, the chairman of which was appointed by the government and the other members by the representatives of municipalities. The idea of the act is to turn over the management completely to the municipality. The association created will have power to make provision for a crop acreage assessment in addition to

a flat rate if it so desires, but such action on the part of a general meeting of the organization cannot become operative in the year in which it is passed, thus giving an opportunity to any municipality which does not approve of the idea to withdraw from the scheme at the next following municipal election.

Ample provision is made for the withdrawal from taxation of certain lands in which a small area is cultivated or on certain grazing or unpatented homestead lands. Notice must be given to the secretary of the association by those suffering from damage from hail, within thirty days of such damage. In the payment of losses by the association, whether in full or pro rata priority will be given to losses in those municipalities, which have discharged their indebtedness to the association in full, on or before, November 15. The council from any municipality will be able to borrow from any bank, person, or corporation, the money required to enable it to pay in full to the association the amount of special rate assessed within each municipality. Monies due as indemnity for claims under the act shall be exempt from garnishment or attachment and cannot be assigned.

Union Hospital Act

Provision has now been made whereby any two or more rural municipalities may co-operate with any number of urban municipalities in providing a union hospital. Union hospitals may be arranged for by an hospital committee composed of representatives from the municipality and town or village intending to unite in this work. This committee carries on the work until a permanent hospital board is appointed. Proposed by-laws are drawn up and submitted to the councils of the various municipalities concerned. The council of the municipality will appoint two members, one of whom shall be the reeve or the secretary, and the other a resident ratepayer, not a member of the council. The council of each village shall appoint one member who shall be a resident ratepayer of the village. The council of each town shall appoint two members, one of whom shall be the mayor or clerk and the other a resident ratepayer and a council of each city shall appoint three members. No member of the board shall be a medical man in actual practice. Members will hold office for one year and will be paid at the rate of \$3.00 per day for attendance at meetings of the board and 10 cents per mile travelling. The hospital board will be incorporated and it shall furnish a statement showing in detail the estimated cost of a suitable building for its purposes. The plans shall be subject to the approval of the commissioner of public health and the commissioner of public health will also approve of the site for the hospital. No aid will be granted by the province to an hospital erected on a site not so approved.

Land may be expropriated for this purpose and the property required for an hospital shall be exempt from all municipal or other taxation. The tax required to raise the sums annually to support such an hospital shall not be higher than two mills on the dollar on all taxable property in the municipality. Municipalities not represented on the hospital board may receive service by contributing certain fixed rates.

Returned Soldiers' Commission

The Returned Soldiers' Employment Commission provided for is the result of a recent conference between Provincial and Dominion authorities with respect to returned soldiers. At that conference it was agreed that the Dominion government should be responsible for the care of returned soldiers, who are unable to work for any reason, while the provincial should be responsible for finding employment for returned soldiers who are able-bodied and thus in a position to be absorbed into civil life. The Saskatchewan Commission is the body intended to carry out the work in that province with government assistance.

Continued on Page 43

The Brain Growers' Guide

Winnipeg, Wednesday, April 4, 1917

AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE

It is apparent that there is not a clear realization of the important principle involved in the trouble between the Minister of Agriculture and the Manitoba Agricultural College. The advisory board of the college, which is the governing body of the institution under the law, engaged a professor of animal husbandry two years ago. He has done excellent work. The president of the college, the board and the student body are all of one mind on the satisfactory character of the administration of his department. The advisory board is the only authority with power to engage or discharge any member of the teaching faculty. Yet, because of a personal prejudice against the professor, Honorable Valentine Winkler has cut his name off the salary roll. The minister, by his arbitrary action has defied, insulted and humiliated the advisory board and the president of the college. A few months ago another professor left the college because of the interference with his work on the part of the minister. Our information is that others are likely to accept positions in other institutions where their work, and the institution itself commands the respect and co-operation of the Department of Agriculture.

Most educational institutions in all English speaking countries are controlled and conducted by governing boards. This system of management was devised expressly to save such institutions from political mismanagement and interference, and the system has proven to be an admirable one. Mr. Winkler has deliberately overthrown the system and violated the spirit of the act under which the college was established. If his action is not repudiated by the government, and the advisory board permits it to pass unchallenged the Agricultural College will have lost the greater part of its usefulness to the province. Agricultural education and development in Manitoba are inseparably linked up with the Agricultural College. That institution, despite the graft and extravagance which characterized its construction, has an opportunity to become one of the best on the continent. It is impossible to measure the benefits which it can bring to agriculture in Manitoba. But this can only be accomplished under a democratic system of management in which political interference and personal prejudice is absolutely eliminated. The farmers of Manitoba have paid a high price for the Agricultural College and we do not believe they will willingly see it destroyed by an autocratic minister. It is unfortunate that there should be a weak link in a government otherwise so progressive. Premier Norris, as head of the government, will have the hearty support of the farmers of Manitoba in any move he may make for the safety and progress of the Agricultural College and the proper development of the Department of Agriculture.

PROGRESS OF THE REVOLUTION

It would be expecting the impossible to anticipate that the revolution in Russia could be accomplished without great differences of opinion between different sections of the people, as to the best path to pursue in the establishment of democratic government. Few revolutions in history have been consummated without internecine strife. Rioting, bloodshed and even civil war have characterized most revolutions, successful or otherwise. Such reports as come to hand, however, intimate that Russia is conducting the sanest revolution in history. Occasional news reports filter thru which would indicate that a counter revolution is being advocated by extremists who are dissatisfied with the actions of the moderates in

control, but apparently the danger of such a move is remote. The thorough nature of the revolution is well illustrated by the helplessness of the bureaucrats. The chief bulwark of autocratic or bureaucratic oppression is military power. Russia's military power is engaged in the defense of the Empire and its services therefore were not at the disposal of the reactionaries in combating the revolution. Besides, the democratic spirit seems to be permeating the Russian army. Under such circumstances it is not surprising to learn that the Grand Dukes have offered to give up the land held under authority from the Crown. Their chief concern seems to be to save their ducal heads. Representatives of the new government are acclaimed by both soldiery and civilians on their promise to have the basis of Russia's new institutions laid on that broad foundation, the will of the people.

One of the most gratifying and significant results that the revolution promises to accomplish is the emancipation of the Jews. The story of what the Jews of Russia have suffered constitutes one of the blackest chapters in her history. The Jewish problem is interwoven in all phases of the political, social and industrial life of Russia. The reconstruction of Russia, along democratic lines, demands the emancipation of the Jewish people. Democracy never persecutes. It stands for the free exercise of religion. The success of the revolution may largely be gauged by its effect on the status of the Jews in Russia. In Finland, the effect of a new and more beneficent regime is also being felt. Finland has fared badly under the reactionaries. Her liberties have for decades been made a political football by them. One of the first acts of the new government was to grant constitutional freedom to that distressed country. The Golden Rule works well in national affairs. Democracy has not been practiced in Russia, but there is now ample evidence that its principles have been well studied there. Lovers of progressive government everywhere are hoping that the new Slavic ship of state will safely weather the perilous initial stages of its voyage.

RAILWAY INVESTIGATION REPORT

A special Railway Investigation Commission appointed last fall to make a detailed investigation of the Canadian railway problem has about concluded its report. The conclusion seems to be, according to an unofficial statement, that Canada must either continue its system of subsidies, guarantees and loans to two of these roads, or nationalize them. It is said that two commissioners (more than might have been expected) favor the nationalization and consolidation of the Canadian Northern Railway and the Grand Trunk Pacific with the roads already owned by the government and that one favors the retention of these roads under corporation control. The Grand Trunk Pacific is shown to be in a fearfully neglected condition which would require the expenditure of at least \$50,000,000 to put it on an equally efficient running basis with the Canadian Pacific Railway. It is also shown that, in spite of the assurances of Canadian Northern interests, at the time they were granted their last subsidy, that no more financial aid would be required, another \$50,000,000 is necessary to put that road on a running basis. No suggestion that the government should take over the Canadian Pacific railway has been offered so far as is known. It will be noticed that the amounts required to put each of the crippled roads in running condition is approximately equal to the profits from the Canadian Pacific railway alone last year (\$49,000,000). In view of the success of public ownership of railways in

countries where such railways have been built from business needs, and not from political motives, and given a fair trial, is there any good reason why the government should not take over these three roads? The people must pay the deficits or profits in any case. They must guarantee the bonds and make good the losses. The whole prosperity of the roads depends on the people in Canada, and on no one else. Why then should not the people own these roads and apply the profits of one to wipe out the deficits of the others, instead of permitting themselves to be further exploited for two promoters' roads? There would then be some opportunity to equalize freight rates in this country and to wipe out one of the greatest causes of political corruption. The government of Canada it is said intends to take action on the report of this commission before the present adjourned session of parliament closes. It is up to the people of Canada and especially the West, which has been, and is being, plundered more than any other section to insist that no half-way measures are adopted. The talk of enormous cost and lack of managing ability is not an insurmountable difficulty. The present or equally capable men are available to run our railroads, the people have to pay for them in any case, and to the people are due the returns. This enormous question cannot be kept in the background any longer and some definite action is due very shortly. It ought to be decided on the interest of all the people; not in the interests of a few railway magnates who have already put too much in their pockets that properly belongs to the Canadian public.

RAISING PATRIOTIC REVENUES

The Saskatchewan legislature at its last session put into effect a measure designed to secure greater equality in personal war sacrifices. In order to assist patriotic funds for war relief purposes, it enacted one year ago the "Patriotic Revenues Act" the main provision of which empowered the government to levy one mill per dollar on the total value of all the rateable property in the various municipalities. By the latest amendment this rate is raised to one and one-half mills and a poll tax of two dollars on non-property owners is also to be levied. The idea is not to abolish voluntary subscriptions, but to discourage widespread campaigns of that nature and raise the money by taxation. This is a step worthy of emulation by other governments and particularly the federal. Many individuals at the present time are making little or no sacrifice and are furnishing the excuse that the money for patriotic purposes should be raised by taxation. Such is an excellent plea, but it is not always employed unselfishly. It may not be possible to equalize sacrifice in war-time, but some greater attempt to that end should be made than is now being done. Manitoba adopted this policy a year ago.

TURNING THE POLITICAL WHEEL

It is announced that the new government in British Columbia will cancel the appointment of Sir Richard McBride as agent-general of the province in Great Britain. It will be remembered that under the old government in British Columbia a quarrel arose within the party. It was settled by McBride retiring from the premiership and being succeeded by Bowser. McBride then went to England as agent-general for the province at a salary stated to be \$15,000 per year, or more than double his salary as premier. The former agent-general in Britain was retired on a pension of \$6,000 in order to find a place for McBride. Thus is the game of politics played

in this fair Dominion of ours. And now Richard is to have his salary amputated. Let us hope that some day in the near future we will see honesty in public administration and economy in the expenditure of the people's money.

THE EMPIRE FARM

Men high in the councils of Empire have devised a scheme described elsewhere in this issue, by which, if it were worked, Canadian agriculture would be saddled with most of the imperial war debt. According to this proposal the undeveloped natural resources of the Empire are to be withheld from use or their title retained until a land hungry people is willing to pay off the war debt in order to gain possession of them. The most ambitious detail of this colossal proposition is the purchase from the Dominion government of 200,000,000 acres of agricultural land in Western Canada, chiefly, of course in the northern districts. The price to be paid is estimated at the modest sum of one dollar an acre, which the government would be required to expend in developing the territory. It is apparently the idea to promote settlement, but to retain the title until the presence of population has increased the value of the land to \$100 an acre, when it would be sold, the sum thus realized amounting on paper to some twenty billions of dollars with which the cost of the war would be liquidated.

This visionary and impractical scheme might be passed over in silence but for the high source from which it emanates. Canada's problem is not to extend the boundaries of her settlements, but to fill up the vacant sections in districts already partly settled and served with railways. It would be folly indeed for her to endeavor to serve her now unsettled hinterland with an expensive railway system, without which no settlement is possible. She has had enough of building railways over

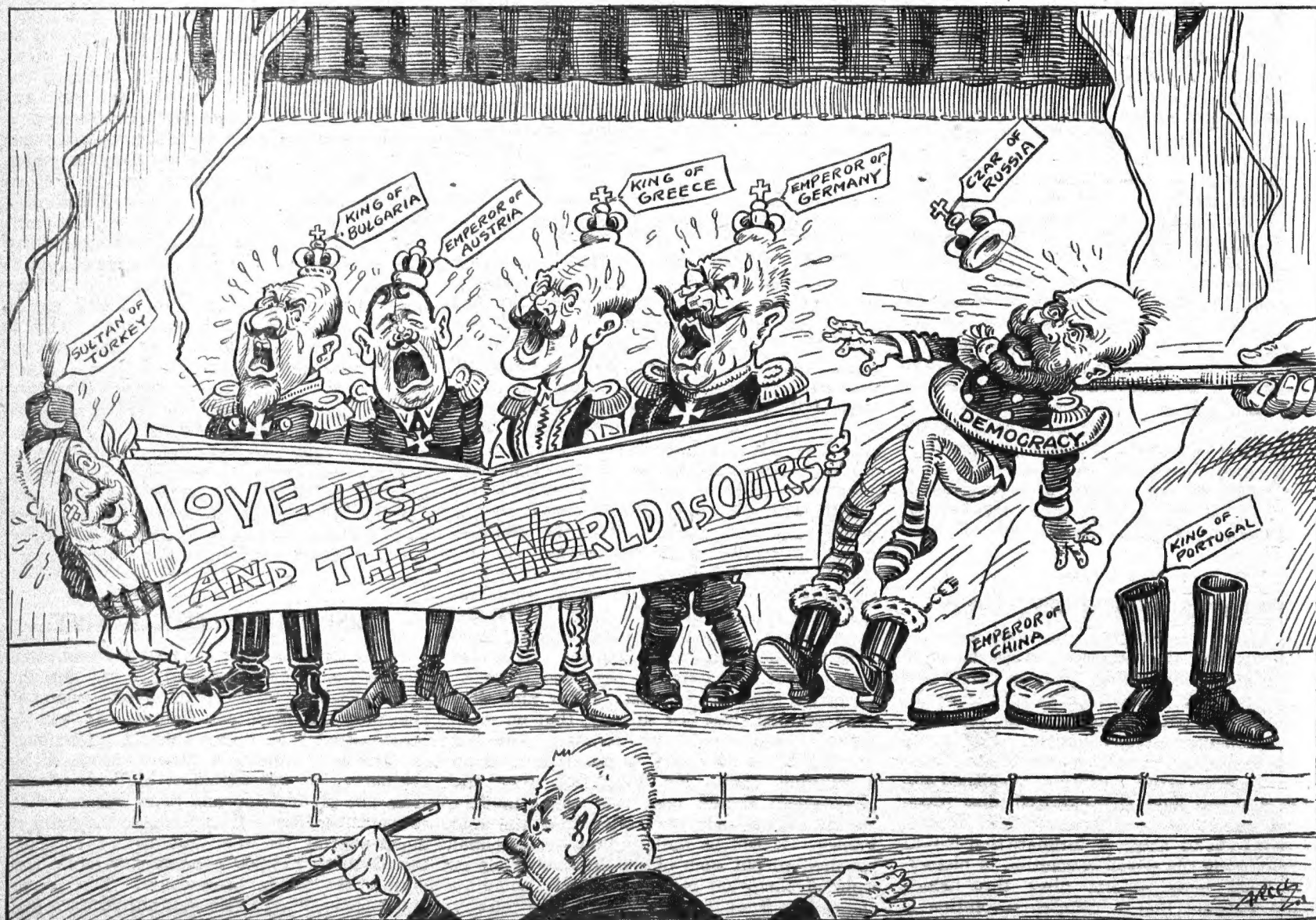
vacant lands to distant settlements. The Royal Commission states that it will take \$100,000,000 on top of the countless millions already spent to put the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern systems on a solid footing. The country is saddled with this enormous burden because she has built a railway system capable of serving 50,000,000 people, if properly distributed, for the accommodation of a scant 8,000,000. All the agricultural land available from these railroads has long since been alienated. The only land available is outside this system and much of it is of doubtful value for farming purposes. Canada has squandered her agricultural lands with such reckless prodigality that it is questionable if one quarter of the acreage could be found that would be satisfactory for agricultural purposes, and the dollar would have to decrease much further in value before each acre of such land would fetch 100 of them. Even if such prices could be realized it would only mean an increased burden to be carried by the farmers as it is pointed out by Mr. Buchanan elsewhere in this issue. By no method of reasoning, imperialistic or otherwise, can the fact be evaded that this scheme, if practicable, would succeed in unloading the British war debt on Canadian agriculture.

But visionary as the scheme is it contains an important principle. It recognizes that community values should be taken for governmental purposes. But if this principle is applicable at the extreme confines of the Empire, it is also applicable at the heart. The method of taking over these values would have to be somewhat different from that suggested. Instead of taking over the full capital value of the land at some future date, it would be necessary to take only the annual rental value. Doubtless however, the aristocratic landlords who sponsor the scheme would lose much of their enthusiasm for it if it were to include taking, for the payment of war or other public debt, the value of the land of which their

ancestors robbed the British people.

Sir Adam Beck, that doughty champion of public ownership, is making things warm for the Mackenzie and Mann interests. Recently in the Ontario legislature he charged them openly with stealing power at the Falls. He also arraigned them for their questionable lobbying methods. Sir William Mackenzie in a letter to Premier Hearst, assumes the role of martyr, stating that he has reached the age when reputation is everything to him, and that he is going to defend it. Reputation is the place a man holds in the opinion of the people. The coterie who have engineered the C.N.R. deals may rest assured that the place they occupy in public opinion isn't worth defending.

Russian working men have appealed to the working men of the central powers to throw off the yoke of autocratic rule. It is reported that the tendency is no longer to regard the war as a struggle between nations, but as one between the new spirit of democracy and the old spirit of imperialism. The Russians believe that their success will mean a revolution in Germany. The effect on the Germans is made evident by the fact that reforms which the Kaiser and his military advisors have hitherto refused to discuss are now being introduced by the government. The socialistic element of the Reichstag makes demands that are far reaching. One of these is that the Reichstag have control over the formation and breaking off of alliances, and over the making of peace and war. Another is that the Chancellor, who has hitherto been the channel thru which the imperial will was transmitted to the Reichstag, be dismissed if that body so demands. This would make him not the servant of the Kaiser, but of the people. Democracy is the antidote for war. The progress of events strengthens the hope that the war will result in the spread of that democracy under which war would be no more.



WHO'S NEXT?

Backsetting the Farmer

III.---Agriculture and the Greatness of Nations

By A. S. Handicap



As has been already stated, national greatness has its source in the land. Tilling the soil and caring for flocks and herds were men's primary occupations and agriculture was brought to a highly advanced state by many ancient and heathen nations.

Persia and Babylonia were highly cultivated and densely populated over five hundred years B.C. The land was brought under an excellent system of irrigation and was very fruitful. Wheat was produced, yielding two hundred and three hundred-fold, while barley and apples were also grown extensively. The palm was made to produce wine, vinegar, honey and meal. The terra-cotta, bronze, and ivory work, enamelled bricks and manufactured textile fabrics of these ancients were equal, if not superior, to those of the present day. Their terraces and hanging gardens are among the wonders of the world. The people were well versed in astronomy and from them we get our Arabic notation. They invented a rude alphabet and are said to have had a code of laws 2,250 years before the birth of Christ. Now the country is a comparative desert and the people are few and impoverished.

Land Laws of the Jews

Palestine was, at her best, an almost perfectly developed agricultural nation. The land laws, as well as the moral laws, of the Jews were excellent and are worthy of attentive study today. Some of the features of the laws relating to land were:

- A plot of land was given to each head of a family.
- Land was easy to acquire and hard to alienate.
- The land came back to the original owner in the year of Jubilee, which came every fifty years.
- Land lost could be redeemed at any time on payment of the value of the unexpired term.
- The Fallow Year came every seventh year, when the land had to be rested and the natural crop went to the poor.
- Farming was looked upon with honor and the highest men of the nation took part in it.
- The people had a knowledge of trees, roots and fruits. The grafting of fruits was well known to them, and great care was taken to preserve the fertility of the soil.

Now the fertility is gone and the people are wretchedly poor.

Decline of Egyptians

Egypt was at one time the storehouse of the world and at the height of her prosperity had a population of from six to seven millions. Agriculture was the chief pursuit. The people were divided into castes and occupations descended from father to son. The farmers were among the highest order and were considered superior to the merchants. The land, irrigated by the waters of the Nile, was admirably adapted to the growing of wheat, and the nation became very wealthy and highly civilized. The pyramids, the Sphinx and the mausoleums show a marvellous knowledge of the mechanical powers. It is claimed that the Egyptians had steam, railways and electric light, also the microscope, that they had an intricate knowledge of engraving, porcelain making, glass blowing and the manufacture of paper and books, and that nearly every great social question was thoroughly discussed by her great men. But in time the lands were neglected, fertility declined and the nation sank into poverty and ignorance. It is interesting to note the great prosperity that has re-

cently been brought about in this country by British engineering skill and wise administration.

Spain, under the Saracens, 1,200 years ago, was more highly developed agriculturally than any country of modern Europe up to twenty-five years ago. Both the theoretical and practical side of agriculture were developed and the people enjoyed a time of great prosperity. The magnificent gardens and palaces of those days are in striking contrast with the extreme and depressing poverty of Spain today. We are indebted to the Saracens for what many no doubt consider a recent discovery, the farm silo.

Mexico, before the advent of Cortez, had agriculture as a finished science. Everybody except the soldiers worked on the land. They preserved the forests, summer-fallowed the land and became very wealthy. The chafing dish, supposed to be a modern novelty, was used by the Mexicans hundreds of years ago. History marvels at the accomplishments of that ancient people. Everybody is familiar with present conditions in that once prosperous country.

The Aztec Age

Peru was naturally an arid district, largely steep hillsides. When the Spanish visited that country they found that the natives had terraced the slopes, had brought water five hundred miles for irrigation and domestic purposes, had made roads, suspension bridges and dug rock tunnels—and had done this without iron. The land was divided in

(1) Her excellent, equitable land laws by which every man became a producer.

(2) Co-operation under the patriarchal or family form of government.

What causes led to her decline?

(1) The breaking away of the people from the laws.

(2) Soil impoverishment.

(3) Wars and dissensions.

What were the causes of the success of the heathen nations referred to?

(1) Their successful cultivation of the land, by which they produced great wealth.

(2) Their co-operation under the form of government of master and slave.

What were the causes of their decline?

(1) The people forsook the land.

(2) Drones or non-workers became too numerous, wars drained the resources of the country and took the people away from the land, which, being neglected, failed to produce.

Secret of Civilization

The secret of civilization is co-operation—that is real co-operation in wages, views, votes, production, distribution, selling and buying. In the ancient system the form of co-operation was master and slave and the driving force was fear. Under the feudal system the form was lord and serf, the driving force being submission to authority. Under the present or wage system hired men take the place of slaves or serfs, and the compelling power is money, or gain, or a living. The coming system will be the brotherhood of man. Machinery will take the place of slaves or hired men. The men will take an interest because of love of the work and because they will get a share of the profits. The use of land will be open for all. There will be union for strength and time and opportunity

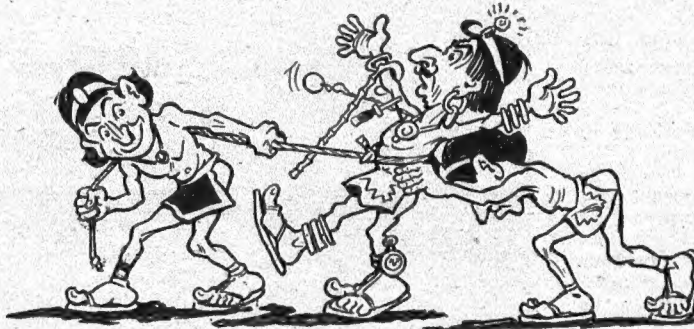
for each person to develop his individuality. While many different causes contributed towards the neglect of the land by the people it was this neglect that impoverished the nation. It has been stated as a general principle that two centuries of livelihood from the soil without building it up will drive the people into extreme and depressing poverty.

China's Contrast

China may be cited as a contrast to the fate of many of the ancient nations. There have been no changes in her laws and customs for thousands of years. Under pressure of a great population the fertility of the soil has been preserved. The president of the Ontario Agricultural College, who visited China a year or two ago, states that the whole country is under most intensive cultivation, that there are families living on less than one acre of land, that great attention is paid to putting fertilizers on the soil so as to keep up its productiveness. In China the laborer is superior to the artificer. The country has never gone out after trade. In fact, extreme measures have been taken to keep it out, the desire of the nation being to be left alone on the land.

After the fall of the Roman Empire Europe was devastated by wars. For purposes of defence the small farms had to give way to large holdings. The danger in dividing lands led to the laws of primogeniture and entail and to the establishment of the

Continued on Page 81



In olden days idleness was a crime, punishable by death.

equal shares and everybody worked on it. Idleness was a crime, punished by death. No one was rich, no one was poor, everybody was comfortable. Now the great works of that country are in ruins and the people generally in a backward and destitute condition.

Poverty Follows Soil Exhaustion

Coming down to modern times:

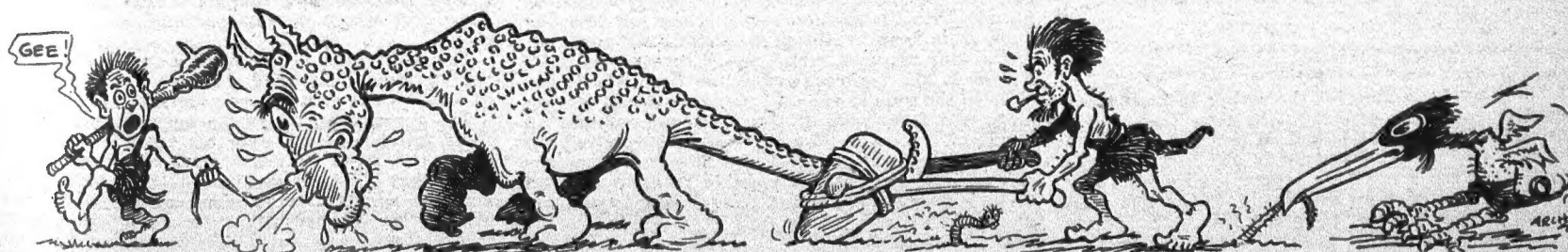
New England was the cradle of freedom, the home of democracy, the land where they built school-houses and raised men. Thousands of the farms there were practically abandoned years ago, thru depleted fertility of the soil; mournful testimony to the fact that the English-speaking farmer could create desolation scarcely less hopeless than the Mongol or the Turk.

The wheat-raising centres of the United States are steadily moving West and North as the soil is exploited and exhausted.

The average yield of wheat in Manitoba has fallen off about five bushels per acre since the land was first cultivated.

In Alberta and Saskatchewan there are no signs of soil exhaustion as yet, but there are unmistakable signs of danger from foul weeds and from floods and washouts caused by forest depletion. There are also too many unoccupied homesteads, conspicuous as "sunflower sanatoriums and noxious weed resorts."

What causes led up to Palestine's greatness as an agricultural nation?



Tilling the soil was brought to a very advanced state by many ancient and heathen nations.

Farm Experiences and Problems

Practical Suggestions and Opinions on Everyday Farm Work

ADVICE TO THE NEW SETTLER

The spring of 1917 will see many men making their first start as independent farmers on the prairie. Many of them are coming from other parts of Canada or from the United States. Very many have had but limited experience of Western agriculture. Such men are anxious to benefit by the accumulated experience of those who have lived many years in the West. Even to those who have done considerable practical farming a short summary, containing the gist of that experience, should be welcome. It was with the idea of securing a budget of reliable information and advice for the beginner that a representative of The Guide called upon Mr. Angus McKay, whose long experience of western conditions, and thorough knowledge of prairie farming, gained as superintendent of the Experimental Farm at Indian Head, qualifies him as few men in the West to counsel the man who is just starting on new or partly improved land.

Flax and Oats for a Start

"The inexperienced settler or the young man just starting up on a new or partly improved half-section," said Mr. McKay, "should choose land with from twelve to twenty inches of clay loam with clay subsoil and with water available. Rose bushes indicate good wheat land. The equipment he would require would be two or three horses, plow, harrows, wagon, drill and binder for the first year if flax or oats are sown. During his first summer it is best for him to erect a house and stable in April; break for flax and oats early in May; cultivate and sow the land as soon as broken, and break the latter part of May and all of June for his next year's crop."

"The young man could do with very little the first year," continued Mr. McKay, "I think flax is a good crop to start with—ten or fifteen acres of it; he should not overdo it. This gives him a little money in the fall. It is the only crop he can be sure of the first year. It is not wise for him to go too fast at first. He can raise potatoes and vegetables, of course, and if he had a few hens it would be an advantage. Supposing he had a thousand dollars, he could put in about twenty acres of flax and say ten acres of oats. Flax is the surest crop he can grow under such circumstances. Oats often is a fair crop, but not much should be risked. Forty pounds of seed should be sown to the acre for flax and two bushels of oats. After the first year the flax should be dropped."

Backsetting Advisable

Asked his opinion regarding the breaking and cultivation of virgin prairie, Mr. McKay stated that the best plan was to break three inches deep in June. Breaking and backsetting gave the best and surest results. To form a good seedbed this breaking should be rolled or packed as the breaking was done. It should be disked when the grass starts and again in the fall. If the settler grew a crop on spring breaking he should summer-fallow the following year. If he took no crop off the first year and seeded his breaking the second season he should figure on seeding wheat when the frost is out of the ground, two inches deep, in April. No previous cultivation is necessary before seeding. Formalin should be used to treat seed for smut and this should not be neglected. Seed should be provided at the rate of a bushel and a half to the acre, sown two inches deep. After cutting this grain the settler should leave the stubble and burn it. Plowing for oats or barley should be done in the spring, from one to two inches deeper than the breaking. Both harrows and packer should follow right after the plow.

If no cattle are raised, one-third of the cultivated land should be summerfallowed each year; if cattle are raised, part of the land should be seeded down for hay and pasture.

Should Livestock Be Kept?

"It is not advisable for the settler to keep stock the first year, but certainly O.K. after that," said Mr. McKay, when questioned on this point. "The milking strain of Shorthorns is the best. In the matter of feed for winter forage prairie wool hay is usually available on new land. Oats make good winter feed if cut on the green side. The reason it is not advisable to attempt keeping stock the first year is that the new settler will have so much

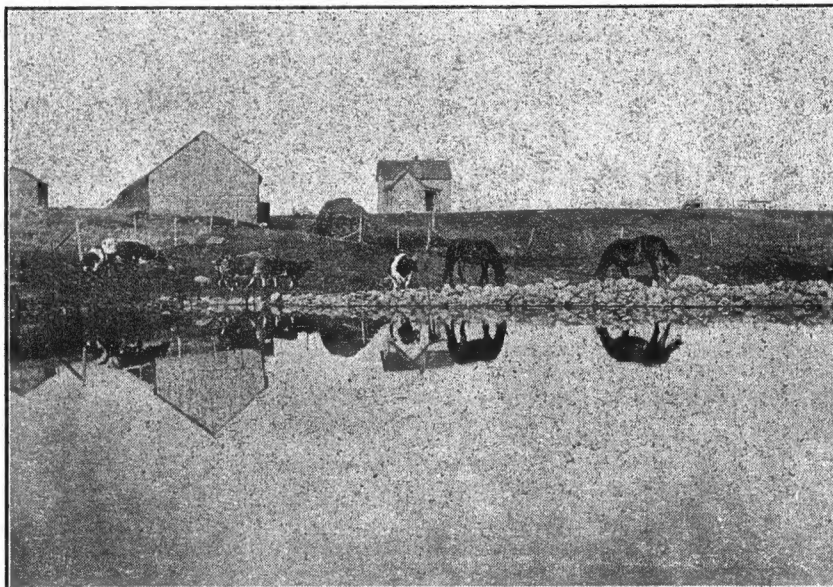
other work to do getting up his buildings, breaking his land, etc., that he will scarcely have time for stock. There is no objection to a cow, of course."

Mr. McKay considers that the best grasses for hay are western rye grass or timothy; for pasture, western rye. The stubble land should be plowed in May and fifteen lbs. of western rye grass seed should be sown to the acre. Timothy requires eight lbs. to the acre. When mixed, twelve pounds of western rye and three lbs. of timothy should be sown. The seed should be sown in a drill box and not with the grain. Alfalfa should be sown alone—twelve to fifteen lbs. per acre. "Good cultural methods and seed selection," concluded Mr. McKay, "should increase the average yield of all grains thruout Western Canada by from five to eight bushels."

MAKING A PLANK DRAG

A year ago you published articles by Seager Wheeler and described a plank drag to level with before seeding. I would like to know what length to make one for three and also for four horses, what width between planks and the correct angle of drag in use. Would 45 degrees do? How would a combination do, that is, the planks to stand on made to be used as a pulverizing drag?

Does it make wheat later maturing if harrowed when just showing thru, providing one used lever harrows, with the teeth slanted backwards, so



On the Farm of Stanley Moxness, Brock, Sask.

This dam was built in a ravine which crosses the farm and is very useful in supplying water to the stock and threshing rigs. They can also cut ice from it in winter. The stones were taken from the fields before breaking and the dirt was scraped in with two teams, taking two weeks' time. It can yet be raised a few feet.

as not to thin the stand?—A. H., Canwood, Sask.

Answer

It is not advisable to make the plank drag longer than 9 or 10 feet for several reasons. When wider it will not do satisfactory work, particularly if the surface of the ground is ridged. Such may be the case even when apparently it is level. By drawing the drag at an angle of about 45 degrees, it will offset this to some extent.

The combination drag your correspondent had reference to is not necessary as the plank drag is not intended to pulverize the soil, but to level the surface, excepting on new breaking that has just been disced. It is not good practice to pulverize the soil (unless in special circumstances) as this will cause the soil to drift. A plank drag that pulverizes the soil grains or crushes them to dust should not be used on the ordinary prairie soil. We do not want a dust mulch so much as a granular mulch.

The plank drag, set on edge, as I recommend, is for the purpose of shaving the soil, and filling up all depressions, which is done by rolling the soil lumps along the front edge of the drag instead of floating over the surface, reducing the soil to a fine dust, as is done by the plan of the drag your correspondent suggests, which would really be a float. Again, in the plan submitted the cross bar is too close to the ground and will prevent the soil moving along the front side of the drag, and will fill up inside of the drag. The cross piece connecting the two sides of a drag should be placed as near the top edge of the drag as possible to allow the soil to pass freely. The plank drag I recommend will do excellent and better work on soddy ground than the float.

With respect to harrowing grain when it is just

about to come thru the ground, that is the best stage at which to do effective work, and will rather hasten maturity than retard it, by reason of the cultivation given at that time. It will retard maturity if harrowed when an inch to four or six inches above the ground when in single leaf stage. It may be harrowed again when it is stooling. Any ordinary harrow may be used just as it is showing thru the soil. In fact I would recommend setting the teeth straight at this time rather than sloping them.—Seager Wheeler.

FEEDING AND BREEDING LAMBS

At the recent stock show held at Denver the champion load of lambs of the show were sold by Clay Robinson at the record price of 25 cents per lb., a price only approached by the champion lambs at the last International at Chicago that were exhibited by the Butterfield Livestock Co., Weiser, Ida., at 21½ cents per lb. The lambs that set the new high price were fed by Bruce Eaton, Eaton, Colo., who wrote the following for the February issue of the American Sheep Breeder.

"These lambs were all registered Southdowns from the original stock I bought of Charles Leet & Sons, Mantua, Ohio. They were ten months old when sold and weighed 91 lbs., bringing 25 cents per lb. As soon as they would eat grain I let them run thru creepers for about three months, after which their mothers and the lambs were turned on a slough grass pasture with quite a lot of sweet clover. This being the driest year that Colorado had ever seen, the pasture was nothing extra. They were taken away from their mothers September 1 and put in the feed lots. I started them on rolled barley and alfalfa, fed in a self-feeder, but the alfalfa was not cut or ground; their feed ration was gradually raised and at the end of thirty days they were eating a pound per head. We then switched the feed from rolled barley to whole barley and raised them up gradually to a pound and three quarters per day, being fed morning and evening, also alfalfa hay was fed to them with their meals. They had access to running seepage water at all times. They were held on this feed until two weeks before the Denver show, when we switched to whole corn, as we could not get the whole barley at the Denver show. We shipped to Denver, January 17 and held them in open pens and they did not fill very well and they should have weighed about 95 lbs. These lambs were fed by a man who had never fed a sheep before in his life, and I can only say this, that the main secret is good foundation stuff to start with. In four years I have always had the grand championship load and also won in the carcass contest."

SYSTEM AND STANDARDIZING

Last year when the farmer went in haste for repairs to the local implement dealer he could not supply his wants at once. In many cases he had to wait a week before the piece came and in others the required parts could not be obtained.

The implement agents claimed that the manufacturers were manufacturing munitions in place of repairs as they found it more profitable and the agent could not obtain a line of supplies.

I believe that some agents devoted too much time and money to the selling of automobiles, the result being that they could not or did not arrange for an adequate supply of repairs for farm implements.

The dealer could assist the farmer by putting forth every effort to secure a large supply of repairs, early in the season. It would sometimes save time if a printed list of supplies on hand were posted in the office.

I have gone for a repair and have had to wait a long time because the dealer did not seem to know just where various parts of his stock were placed.

The mail order house could help the farmer by having repairs on hand and not being compelled to send to the factory when orders were received.

The farmer can assist the agent in many ways. First, he should look over his machinery and discover the parts that are weak or worn. If he would take a list of these parts to the agent it might help the agent to serve him promptly when needs arose. The farmer might secure all these parts this winter and he would have a pleasant feeling of

Continued on Page 32

Opinions on Our Banking System

II.-- More Opinions from Farmers and Replies to Mr. Brown

LUCID REPLY TO MR. BROWN

I have read with interest the two articles in The Guide on "Rural Banking Credits," from the pen of Vere Brown. While we cannot do less than agree with his contention, that a bank cannot lend money to a farmer under circumstances which would preclude the possibility of securing a loan elsewhere, yet there are several points in these articles which will bear analysis.

Mr. Brown claims at the outset of his article that the banks are fulfilling their function towards the farmers in the west, and advances in support of this statement the large amount of credit, to the amount of \$75,000,000, extended to farmers and ranchers in the west, stating as a further evidence of the liberal policy of the banks, that the three prairie provinces contain no more than 150,000 farmers. Just how much of the \$75,000,000 has been loaned to bona-fide farmers, and what proportion their numbers bear to the total number quoted above, he does not say. What he does say is: "that the aggregate amount loaned to farmers . . . is always limited only by the amount of acceptable farmers business offering," and since the banks are the sole arbiters in the matter, the acceptable business can only correspond with their inclination to lend.

I agree with Mr. Brown, when he states that the farmers have, in the past, suffered from too much credit of the wrong kind, but that they have ever been granted too much credit of the right kind has yet to be demonstrated.

Mr. Brown states that the banks are in the position of trustees for the individuals to whom deposits belong. This cannot be true, since the law affecting the relations of banker and depositor, is that of debtor and creditor, this having been definitely laid down in a privy council case, *Toby versus Hill*, as long ago as 1848. The banker is not a trustee responsible to the depositor for the manner in which he uses his money. The banker keeps what profit he may make with the money deposited and should the bank suspend payment, the depositor ranks with the other creditors, so that the banks have no further responsibility towards their customers than to pay them their regular rate of interest on their deposits and their money, so long as solvent and, if such be the arrangement, on demand.

Mr. Brown recognizes the fact that ability to repay is the pre-requisite for credit. Security, reputation (not character) together with the other cardinal virtues mentioned by him form a good combination when applying to the bank for a loan.

The hypothetical cases given by our author are scarcely to be taken as a fair criterion of the class of farmers who require assistance from a bank. If the hypothetical Smith and Brown, to take two, could not produce in any given year more than \$660 worth of say, grain, on a quarter section, they would be a mighty poor risk, even for a banker. Moreover, in the cases given these farmers have passed the stage where they would require any financial assistance, except in the case of an abnormal crop failure. We have suffered in Canada during the past sixty years from this evil, the continued protection and assistance of industries after they have passed the infant stage. The farmer who is on his feet should be prepared to help, not be looking for help. But of course the banks, as do the politicians, work on the literal principle of "To him that hath shall be given." It is when a man is struggling that he requires the life line. It is a well known fact that this is the time the bank machinery fails, and it is for this reason that the farmers in many instances turn in disgust from the sickly platitudes anent better farming coming from the bankers. If advice is the only thing the bankers can offer the farmers at the critical period of their life then it is time that the whole business of rural credits were taken out of the hands of the present banks and centered in the government or in the farmers themselves.

Mr. Brown should be more specific when he states that: "In no end of cases," the farmers have taken refuge behind the exemption laws and transferred their land to their wives. It is to be hoped also that the farmers won't take Mr. Brown's advice re "the simple lien or pledge" too seriously. He scores the exemption laws saying: "the intention is good, . . . (and I hope the retention will be made good for in many instances this is the only protection afforded the struggling young farmer), but the fact remains that it curtails the credit of the farmers." The act renders it possible for many rogues to cheat their creditors therefore places the honest men on the same plane as the rogues by removing the exemption. This, all over the west seems to be the feeling, treat all men as rogues until you find them to be honest, and in some instances, after their honesty is discovered, if they remain poor continue to treat them as rogues.

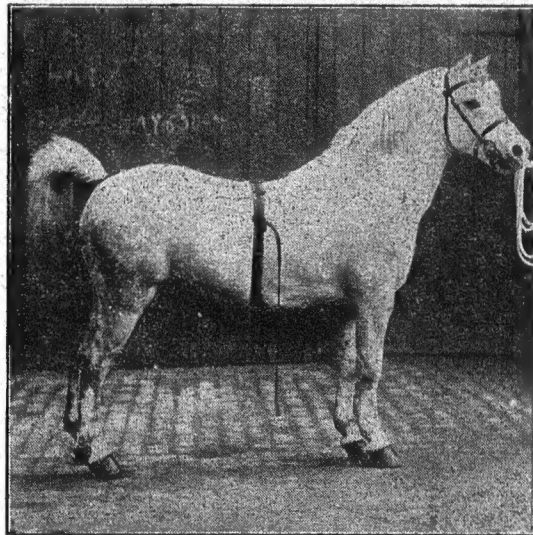
It would be an ideal state of affairs if the farmers were to use the banks as their sole credit house, but it would be interesting to know just how many far-

These letters are further opinions on, criticisms of, and replies to the articles on "Rural Banking Credits," by Mr. Vere Brown, Superintendent of Western Branches, Canadian Bank of Commerce recently published in The Guide. These are particularly able replies but had to be held over from the first issue on account of their length. We would like to have the opinions of other readers on this subject.

mers, measuring by the bank standard, would be able to avail themselves of their opportunity in this respect. Mr. Brown all thru his article, with the exception of the paragraphs on the homesteader, writes of a class of farmers, who are in the main, only nascent. When he states that it is not the function of a bank to lend money without security he sums up his whole case and enunciates the sine qua non for credit from a bank.

The Heroic Country Banker

A farmer should not be asked to pay a higher rate of interest on a loan than the money will earn in the course of his business, in fact a margin should be left for profit. The banks pay three per cent. on deposit and charge us eight to ten per cent. on loans; is it fair? If the banks cannot operate on a smaller margin, then let the government or the farmers do it. Mr. Brown gives five reasons for the high rate of interest in the west. Some of them are puerile. For instance, the balance sheet and the profit and loss statement presented by the best commercial customers and the utter absence of balance sheet, etc., by the best farmers. This is specious reasoning since it is a well known fact that the best farmers are, generally only the best because they keep books and can



A Champion Welsh Mountain Pony. He Would Delight the Heart of Any Boy.

strike a balance any time during a given period.

We are given a picture of the bank manager, sleeves rolled up, perspiration standing in beads on his fair Bismarckian brow, expectancy and anxiety illumining his countenance, as he endeavors laboriously to extract by devious ways and means a statement, at once concise and precise, of his would-be client's affairs. Yet we have never heard of a country bank manager breaking down under the strain, nor yet have we heard that he receives proportionately more for his labor than his brother manager in the city, who has the comparatively easy task of lending sums of \$100,000 and up. "Tis the time, my friends, required to write 100 loans of \$1,000 each that causes the high cost of loans in the country." Strange, why should this operate to increase interest rates when further on in his article Mr. Brown states that a shrewd banker would rather have one hundred customers borrow \$1,000 each than one customer borrowing \$100,000. "One hundred friends for his banks instead of one." If this be so then the low interest rates should be where the 100 borrowers are. It does take a lot of believing that the banks are so philanthropic as to operate the western country branch banks at a loss, just to oblige the farmers. But Mr. Brown has the proofs and so perforce it must go down.

The co-operative credit associations might ameliorate conditions, but it would only be a case of transferring the risk from the bank to the members of the association. No doubt the interest rates would go down, since the bank in every case would have gilded security in the collective liability of the mem-

bers. By all means let us have co-operative credit, but let it come thru some channel where the profits if any will be returned to the people.

If the Canadian banks are capitalized too high it cannot be the fault of the farmers and why they should be asked to contribute towards the support of such highly capitalized institutions is beyond the ken of thinking men.

With Mr. Brown's remarks anent insurance everyone will agree tho they can scarcely agree with the fact of the bank manager's acting as agent for the insurance companies.

"Learn to shape your affairs so that you can obtain all necessary credit from your bank," sounds well as a slogan, but who is to help the farmers to get into shape so that they can apprehend their opportunity; when they are in such shape it does not matter so much, they will be attended to.

"There is nothing wrong with our banking system," we are told, and conclusive proof is brought in from the east. The farmers there don't complain.

"What's the matter with you, Mr. Western Farmer? It is you who are wrong." Here, if anywhere, east is east, and west is west. Did the eastern farmer never complain or has he just reached the stage where complaint is unnecessary? Has the western farmer to be condemned because he is progressive, because he wants to enjoy some of the fruits of his labor now, and not leave it all to posterity? He does not want to wait 100 years in order to achieve his purpose. Here and now is his cry. Can it be that the farmers, livestock men, newspapermen, article writers, politicians, are all wrong about this matter, and that the banking system as at present constituted is just about perfect, for the needs of agriculture? Can it be, that we as farmers, have again been chasing a will-o'-the-wisp, that we have been duped again. We think not, in spite of the reiterated unqualified statements of Mr. Brown.

What we want in the west and we want it quick, is a system that will help the under-dog, not further strengthen the upper, tho he, if he be well behaved can be left to his own devices. Our banking system is aristocratic. Let us try a democratic system. Banking can be done by mail and if the three prairie provinces followed this program to the logical conclusion, and established a rural credit system in each of these provinces, there is no occasion why loans, both for long and short terms cannot be made by mail under a contributory system, on the recommendation of an inspector, farmers' association, or other body, where the only pre-requisite in the applicant for credit will be honesty, well directed industry and thrift, leaving the question of security in abeyance.

Work industriously, fellow farmers, for government or farmer controlled credit companies, both for long and short term loans. It will cost you something to inaugurate the scheme, but the benefits to be derived will out-weigh, immeasurably, the cost.

J. A. P.

Sask.

THE NEW SETTLER PROBLEM

I have read several times with the greatest interest Vere Brown's recent articles on Rural Banking Credits. Mr. Brown's handling of the subject, and his ability in discussing and arranging his subject matter certainly cannot be questioned, and it would be a hard matter indeed to attack his theory of credit—as such. But anyone who has lived in this western country and been at all in close touch with its conditions and its people cannot help feeling that the articles in question, especially in so far as the application of the principles laid down are made to convert conditions prevailing in the newer parts, clothes a hersey which, if put into actual practice would temporarily stop colonizing progress, and compel the people of the country to stay where they are, whatever their means or condition.

Perhaps the two oftenest asked questions of the day are: How can we keep the farmer boy on the farm? and: How can we establish the city boy on the land? If we look closely for the reason for these two questions it is not hard to find and it is this.

The nearest approach that can be found to the actual production of wealth, production as opposed to conversion, is to be found on the land. The laborers in a factory do not produce, they take raw material and convert it. It is therefore to the interest of as many individuals as can, to become employed on the land, and it is also to the interest of every country which has within its boundaries any non-producing soil to see that as many of its citizens as it is possible to induce to do so, go on the land and take part in that production in some way.

The conditions as existing in most of the older communities are such that by the time the farmers' sons are grown men they are forced to a choice of either partitioning up the old homestead, becoming laborers for others, or getting out on the frontier, so long as any undeveloped country remains. Usually

Continued on Page 25

The Country Homemakers

CONDUCTED BY FRANCIS MARION BEYNON

A PROPHECY

For I dipt into the future, far as human eye could see,
Saw the vision of the world, and all the wonders that would be.
Saw the heavens filled with commerce, argosies of magic sails,
Pilots of the purple twilight, dropping down with costly bales.
Heard the heavens fill with shouting, and there rain'd a ghastly dew
From the nation's airy navies grappling in the central blue;
Far along the world-wide whisper of the south wind rushing warm,
With the standards of the peoples plunging thru the thunder storm.
Till the war-drum throbbed no longer, and the battle flags were furled,
In the parliament of man, the federation of the world.

—From Tennyson's "Locksley Hall."

INTERNATIONALISM

The war has done at least one thing. It has clarified in the minds of the pacifists of each of the warring countries their relations to their fellow men. It has made it clear that the spirit refuses to acknowledge the limitations of arbitrary and artificial boundary lines, that the real comradeship of human beings is international.

As the temperance workers of Western Canada have more in common with the officials of the Chinese republic who refused every bribe to permit the continuation of the opium traffic than with those English bishops who opposed prohibition because they had money invested in the liquor traffic, so the English conscientious objector has more in common with Liebknecht and his followers than with the Lord Milners of their own land.

According to The Tribunal, published by the No-Conscription Fellowship of England, many months ago sentence had been passed upon more than fifteen thousand conscientious objectors, men who believe that the killing of human beings is always wrong. Some of these men accepted alternative service, but thousands of them refused to do any kind of work which would release another man for the war. As Professor Bertrand Russell, dismissed from Cambridge University because of his pacifist opinions, has explained, this attitude brought them into a deadlock with the military authorities. The latter could not understand men, formerly useful, industrious citizens, many of them university graduates, who would refuse pleasant outdoor work, and choose rather the hardships of jail, and the harsh treatment to which conscientious objectors are subjected to test the sincerity of their belief.

Thus it has become apparent that the real foreigners are not those who have been raised in a different country and who speak a different tongue, but those people, wherever they meet, whose standards and ideals of life are so at variance that they have no means of communication.

In their belief in the efficacy of force, the glorifying of nationality, the rightness of things as they are, Lord Milner, Lord Curzon, the Kaiser, Bethmann Hollweg, the late Czar of Russia, and Theodore Roosevelt would understand each other perfectly. None of them can understand the pacifist or Socialist.

On the other hand the conscientious objector in jail in England reaches out hands of spiritual fellowship to Liebknecht and the thousands of his followers in jail in Germany, to the Russian exiles who, from England, America, France and Siberia, have begun the great trek back to the homeland, to Bryan who gave up the secretaryship of state because of his pacifist views, and to Rabindranath Tagore, of India, who in an interesting article in the Atlantic Monthly upon "Nationalism in the West," touches upon these new citizens of the world to whom the war has made it clear that no race matters but the human race. To quote from a review of his article: "He condemns and utterly derides 'the thing called the nation.' Nationalism is mechanical; rather, it is a sort of monster feeding upon 'mutilated humanity.' This war is nationalism's climax—the fifth act of the tragedy of the unreal." Tagore stands for the individual.

"Take this from the closing paragraph: 'And we of no-nations of the world, whose heads have been bowed to the dust, will know that this dust is more sacred than the bricks which build the pride of power. For this dust is fertile of life and of beauty and of worship. We shall thank God that we were made to wait in silence thru the night of despair, had to bear the insult of the proud and the strong man's burden, yet all thru it, tho our hearts quaked with doubt and fear, never could we blindly believe in the salvation which machinery offered to man, but we held fast to our Trust in God and the truth of the human soul.'"

ANOTHER FREE TRADER

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have just been reading one of the sisters' letters on Free Trade, and it moves me to say my say in its behalf. I realize it does deeply concern any woman who looks well to the ways of her household. Therefore, I hold up both hands for Free Trade.

I have had a slight experience which may be of interest to the women of our land, which will prove that if we can buy American goods profitably, and pay the duty, we can profit much more by buying them free of duty. A few years ago I started a small business in one of the villages in Saskatchewan, my goods consisting of articles of apparel for women and children. Having had a similar business on the other side of the line, I had bought my goods from a wholesale company in Chicago, but on speaking of buying again from my old firm, I was heartily discouraged by the Canadian people, who said the duty would swallow up the profit. So I was persuaded to buy in Toronto and Winnipeg, and after two years' buying in Canada I decided to try my old Chicago firm, and found such entire satisfaction that I gave them all my orders for the past three years, and duty at 35 to 42 per cent. Still I am able to give my customers better value, at a lower price, and have more profit and a clear conscience for myself, which, after all, is the greatest profit to the woman who wants to be of service to her fellow beings and make an honest living as well. Yours for Free Trade.

A SISTER.

ALSO DISLIKES ILLUSTRATIONS

Dear Miss Beynon:—In The Guide of March 14 appears a letter by "A Reformer," drawing atten-



"I'm Only Teasing You."

tion of the women to a subject which has been causing private discussion for some time, and which I believe deserves to be considered by every women's club. It is only a pity that a resolution dealing with this matter was not brought before the Farm Women's Conventions during the past winter.

The illustrations in these catalogs are indeed shameful. Perhaps it is thoughtlessness on the part of the issuers of the catalogs; in any case they certainly should be asked to make a change. In my opinion the article for sale could be just as well illustrated alone, without using the full figure picture of a woman, or man either, and in fact many articles would be much better not illustrated at all. The economy in space and paper thus practiced could be advantageously used toward turning out a better class of goods, which would be much more appreciated by we western women. Before another deluge of these mail order catalogs comes upon us I hope the women's clubs will have taken some effective action in the matter and that we will have a catalog free from any of these unnecessary and shocking illustrations.

SASK.

NO OBJECTION TO ADVERTISING

Dear Miss Beynon:—In The Grain Growers' Guide of March 14 there is an article "Offensive Advertising," which is nothing more than amusing to read.

"A Reformer" says it is shameful how the mail order houses have womanly forms in their catalogs. I fail to see where we should be so horrified, as the figures are to give the purchaser an idea of the goods' fitting qualities, and are a model, that is all. What would "Reformer" think if she saw how the women are dressing in the war zone now, or if she saw the works of art in marble which are to be seen anyway? In fact "Reformer's" letter is more suggestive than the advertising.

AMUSED.

RECEIVED PATTERNS

Dear Miss Beynon:—I have been silently reading and enjoying the letters on the Homemakers page, also the Children's page. I wrote your page once before for patterns. I received some from a lady, and have written her twice, but received no answer. If she sees this maybe she will write. Do not know that I got her right address as she sent two.

Please find enclosed fifteen cents in stamps for the little booklets "How to Teach the Truth to Children," and "The Most Wonderful Story in the World," as I have three little girls who will soon be asking questions and it is sometimes a puzzle to answer them truthfully. Will sign my old pen name.

CURLY.

AN INTERESTING COLOR PLAN

Dear Miss Beynon:—I am an interested reader of your page, and must say I learn something new each week from it. So, at last, I have gained courage to ask help. We are thinking of building a small house with just a living room and bedroom looking south, the living room being on the southeast. I am thinking of having the whole lined with plaster board and the living room panelled with picture moulding. My color scheme is this: I expect to have a diningroom suite in Early English, so to go with that I thought if the walls were painted buff in flat wall paint and stain the moulding and woodwork Early English to match furniture, in antique stain. What color would I do the ceiling to match? I am having cream scrim for curtains and imitation oak plank design linoleum, with one or two small rugs in tans and browns, with a touch of blue, green and red, for the floor; and small pictures done in black passe partout. Do you think this will be effective? Please tell me what you think. I didn't mention I intend having a kitchen at the north and looking east, and a pantry and clothes closet off the bedroom. My idea is to have the bedroom walls in a dull blue, with woodwork painted and enamelled in white, and floor painted a French grey, and have rag rugs in blue and white laid around. The furniture is all white. Curtains are to be cream scrim, bordered in blue and the ceiling white. I may say the kitchen will be the same as bedroom. Do you think this latter part all right?

Thanking you in advance for your kind help, I am,
AN INTERESTED READER.

Answer

Your ideas of color are so good that you do not much need help. The changes I would make, if it were my home, are really only a matter of personal preference. I would like it better with the stripes of the wallboard painted like the wall, and I prefer a matting patterned linoleum to the imitation oak plank, but, as I say, there is no special reason why my way would be better than yours. Paint the ceiling cream, in the buff room, and white in the blue and white room.—F.M.B.

NOT YOU

Time restores to earth each year
All it took away.
Snows depart and birds appear;
Woods grow green and gay;
Blossoms fill the orchard-tree;
Wintry skies turn blue;
Everything comes back to me,
But—not you.
Into port come speeding ships;
Trains rush up the rail;
And from loving hearts and lips
Rings the cry of "Hail!"
Home-returning throngs I see,—
Old-time friends I knew;
Everyone comes back to me,
But—not you.
So unaltered is each place,
Garden, house, and street,
Oft I turn to seek your face,—
Listen for your feet.
Times like that it seems to be
Monstrous and untrue
That all things remain with me,
And—not you!

—Ella Wheeler Wilcox.

WAR DECLARED ON GOPHERS

In these days of scarcity of labor, high prices, food shortage and conservation of food stuffs, the enormous amount of damage done by the gopher in the grain growing areas of Saskatchewan becomes a matter which no agriculturist, nor anyone else interested in the well being of the country can afford to ignore. The gopher is a hardy little animal and exceedingly prolific. A single pair of gophers whose lives have been spared in the spring, may easily, with the assistance of their progeny, destroy several bushels of grain during one season, and probably the average destruction of grain caused by one pair of gophers which might so easily have been destroyed, and the families which they will raise if left undisturbed, might safely be placed at one bushel of wheat. Consider then what a half dozen pairs of gophers per acre may cost the farmer. Even if an average of only one bushel per acre of wheat is destroyed by gophers during the coming season, on the basis of the present high prices which obtain, the average farmer would lose about \$300 by gophers alone.

It must be evident to everyone, therefore, that the farmer, even in the busy spring season can scarcely make a better investment of a portion of his time than by the destruction of this prolific rodent. With wheat worth \$1.50 at the elevator it would pay the farmers of this province to destroy every gopher found living in the district in the spring even if it cost him \$1.00 per head to do so. It is foolish to sow wheat worth \$2.00 per bushel upon carefully prepared soil in order to feed gophers which, by a little effort and co-operation on the part of all the people upon the land, might easily be destroyed.

The Weeds and Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Regina, has instituted a gopher killing campaign in the public schools all over the province. The municipal officials are asked to take active hold of the project, and the Grain Growers' Associations are being invited to do the same. Tuesday, May 1, has been set aside as Gopher Day, and it is anticipated that practically everybody, men, women and children, will get out and do something for the destruction of the pest on that day. Not only should the farmers, their wives and children spend this day in this good work, but the people from the towns and villages also should set aside this day as one for waging war upon the gophers.

The following is copy in part of literature sent out by the Weeds and Seed Commission:

Regina, March 26, 1917.

Dear Sir:—The Minister of Agriculture has asked that May 1 be observed as Gopher Day. It is unnecessary to enlarge here upon the damage caused by gophers, suffice it to say that some millions of dollars' worth of crop is destroyed in Saskatchewan annually. And is there any valid reason for allowing this to go on? Gophers can easily be destroyed. An individual farmer, and, to a smaller extent, a single rural municipality, has some excuse for not accomplishing much alone, compared to the time and money spent for the destruction of these rodents. The unit in both cases is too small. What is needed is co-operation between all the municipalities of the province for a combined attack, which should be carefully planned beforehand. We would, therefore, urge upon you as a member of your municipal council to consider plans at your next meeting for Gopher Day. We would be pleased to receive communications from your secretary as to the conclusion arrived at.

The department is offering thirty-seven shields and thirty-seven individual prizes to the schools of Saskatchewan in order to encourage the children of the province to help the municipalities in the destruction of these pests. Letters of enquiry pertaining to Gopher Day should be addressed to The Weeds and Seed Commissioner, Department of Agriculture, Regina.

Your faithfully,

M. P. TULLIS,

Acting Weeds and Seed Commissioner.

Regina, March 28, 1917.

Dear Madam (Sir):—Gophers destroy millions of dollars' worth of crop annually in Saskatchewan. A Gopher Day campaign is being organized for May 1. Municipal officials and farmers'

organizations are being asked to give every assistance in making this co-operative attempt to destroy the gophers a success. If Gopher Day is observed as it is expected it will be, a waste to the grain crops of the province will be materially reduced and likewise production will be increased and thus a duty will be rendered when production means so much to Saskatchewan and to the Empire.

In order to encourage the children of Saskatchewan to assist in the campaign being organized for May 1, thirty-seven shields and thirty-seven medals are offered by this department as school district and individual prizes respectively. The province has been divided into thirty-seven competitive divisions, as shown on the leaflets enclosed. A bronze shield will be awarded to the school district winning the highest number of points in each of the thirty-six of the divisions and a silver plated shield will be awarded to the school district in the remaining division with the highest number of points not only in the division in which the school is situated, but also in the whole province. A bronze medal will be given to the individual competitor who destroys the most gophers up to and including Gopher Day in each of the thirty-six of the divisions and a gold watch is offered by the Deputy Minister of Agriculture to the individual competitor who destroys the most gophers in the whole province in the same period of time, thus the silver-plated shield and gold watch are offered as grand prizes. A description of the shield, watch and medals, with possibly a picture of them included will be issued later.

Yours faithfully,

M. P. TULLIS,

Acting Weeds and Seed Commissioner.

It is hoped the farmers and their families all over the province will respond with zeal to this attempt at an organized and systematic onslaught upon this costly pest. In many districts it would be wise for locals to organize the gopher day as possibly something of a social event with a gathering in the evening, but whether or not, time can be found to couple a little social enjoyment with this effort during the busy time which will obtain around May 1, it will pay and pay abundantly to let the horses stand for a day and to enlist the service of all hands in this campaign. —J.B.M.

THE "OUTLOOK" IN ERROR

"The farmers of the Province of Saskatchewan in Canada have distinguished themselves in the furtherance of a plan by which they should be gratefully remembered. The scheme was launched at the annual convention of the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association, at Regina, the capital of the province. It was to obtain promises from farmers to give the produce of one acre of grain land apiece to help Great Britain and her Allies. Hence the scheme took the name of the Patriotic Acre Fund. A canvass of the province brought promises of no less than 6,740 acres. When the contributions began to come in, it was seen that they were going to be not only of grain but also of money. The total of grain reached 84,000 bushels and the total of cash reached \$29,000.

"The wheat contributed was of various grades, so a sufficient quantity was disposed of to enable the Grain Growers' Association to purchase some 80,000 bushels of No. 1 Northern wheat, which was turned into the best flour obtainable. The bags containing this flour were inscribed as follows:

"Saskatchewan Flour

Milled from No. 1 Northern Wheat.
Grown and Donated to the Empire
By the Saskatchewan Grain Growers' Association,

Regina, Saskatchewan, Canada.

"As will be seen, it was intended to give this flour for the use of the British Empire, but it transpired that France had a greater need, and so the flour was sent as a free gift to the French govern-

ment, to be used for the army or for civilian needs, as it might see fit.

"The Patriotic Acre Fund is by no means closed. Contributions are coming in all the time. After the deduction of expenses entailed by the shipment of the flour above mentioned, the Fund shows at present a bank balance of about \$20,000.

"Can an American farmer read the above without feeling that there is a hint here for himself? Why should not Kansas, for instance, follow the example of Saskatchewan and send some of its produce for the relief of Belgium."—From the New York Outlook
Editor's Note:—The "Outlook" is in error as to the disposition of the "Patriotic Acre Flour." It was presented to the Imperial authorities, not the French, and fed the British army in France. This gift won a great deal of favorable comment even outside British countries.

\$172.50 FOR RED CROSS

Central Secretary:—I beg to enclose bank money order for \$172.50, proceeds of a box social and masquerade held on Friday, March 9, on behalf of the Red Cross Fund. We had a most successful evening, made enjoyable to all by dancing, singing and other items.

GEORGE H. HANNANT,

Secretary, Newlands Local.

COMING INTO OUR OWN

Central Secretary:—Enclosed please find fees for one more member to our local, making us to date twenty-four members. I trust that the annual convention in Moose Jaw was a thorough success and was very sorry that we had no delegates there.

We enjoyed a very nice entertainment at the home of our president, J. F. McDonald, on February 23, having a program consisting of songs, recitations and debating. The Rev. Mr. Fletcher of this parish occupied the chair. After the program we had refreshments and then home to our much-needed beds.

Altho there are thousands of organized farmers, there are still more who should become members of the association to help strengthen the movement that is bringing us into our rights, not merely to save a few dollars on coal, fence posts and such like necessities, but to put us on a better political foundation, that we may have a stronger voice in the way this, our home country, the land where a lot of us were born and raised, is run. Farmers who came to this country thirty or forty years ago (my father being one pioneer) are only in the past few years getting what is coming to them for the great work they have done in this western country of Saskatchewan, and it's all thru the S.G.G.A. that they are getting their just rights now.

WM. A. FLAVEL,

Sec.-Treas., Buffalo Horn Local.

START WITH 20 AT KUROKI

Central Secretary:—I take pleasure in informing you that the farmers of this district met today and formed the Kuroki Grain Growers' Association. Fourteen members paid the membership fee and six others put down their names. I have never seen a meeting in which the feeling was so unanimous, and I have no doubt we will have a membership of fifty inside of two months.

Will you kindly mail me instructions, also cost of set of books, membership cards, etc., also grocery and machinery price lists.

M. E. CAMERON,

Sec.-Treas., Kuroki G.G.A.

ALWAYS WEARS HIS BUTTON

Central Secretary:—I have received my life membership certificate and also the life membership button, for which I thank you very much. I always make it a rule to wear a G.G.A. button at all times. "Wear your button and show the world who you are." That's my slogan. I was awfully sorry I could not attend the convention at Moose Jaw this year. I know I missed a lot of

good advice and pleasure, but when it is impossible to get enough help to do chores we will have to stay at home. With best wishes for the association, I am, yours very truly,

R. H. AUNE.

Broderick, Sask.

KAMSACK HOLDS ANNUAL

Central Secretary:—We held our annual meeting on January 9, 1917. There was a fair attendance. We had District Director J. L. Rooke, of District No. 10, with us and he delivered a very interesting lecture on the policy of the association. A lot of reforms were discussed, and also a resolution, re payment of membership fees. J. L. Rooke took in hand to draw up and place this before the resolution committee, to be dealt with at the coming convention, which I hope will meet with the approval of all our brother members.

The names of the officers for this association for 1917 are as follows: President, M. Wamner; vice-president, E. H. Wholford; secretary, A. Hartley; sec-treas., Wm. L. Forshner; directors, W. J. McLaughlin, R. Falconer, Ira Greer, Wm. Finnie.

WM. FINNIE,

Secretary, Kamsack Local.

REDVERS OFFERING PRIZES

Central Secretary:—At the annual meeting of the Redvers local, January 9, the following officers were elected for 1917: President, A. R. Foster; vice-president, A. Morden; directors, F. Toms, G. McKenzie, J. Fallis, L. B. Wright, J. Toms.

The following were elected to represent the local at the annual convention at Moose Jaw: J. Fallis, A. Coleman, A. Foster. It was decided to allow any other delegates to attend at their own expense, up to the total number allowed by constitution for our membership, viz., six delegates.

Moved by A. R. Foster, seconded by L. B. Wright: Resolved, that this association offer a prize of \$5.00 to the person securing the largest number of new members before March 31, 1917. No prize to be awarded unless winner has secured five or more new members.—carried.

After the meeting adjourned the members played games and danced till the wee small hours.

ALEX. COLEMAN, Sec.-Treas.

BIG ENLISTMENT FROM HARLAN

Central Secretary:—I am writing to ask you to write this association off the books as dead. There are only three or four left of the old association and we have decided we can do no good until the war is over, as so many of our members have enlisted, or left for other reasons.

The following are names of those who have enlisted: W. Thomson, Jr., killed in action; W. J. Shore, in France; R. C. Haner, in France; W. S. Hamer, rejected, medically unfit, now in England; T. Slater, 197th battalion; G. P. Stephenson, in France; M. Sorensen, in France. Hoping to again take up the work when better times return, I am,

ERNEST W. STEPHENSON,

Sec.-Treas., Harlan G.G.A.

\$30.00 FOR RED CROSS

Central Secretary:—On March 2 an entertainment and social was given by the Forest Bank Grain Growers' Dramatic Society. The proceeds, amounting to \$30.00, were voted to the Red Cross Fund. Please find enclosed postal notes covering this amount.

A. H. LONGTON, Jr., Secy.

Forest Bank G.G.A.

NEW LOCAL AT BJELDE CREEK

Central Secretary:—I must report the entry of a new local into the field that all farmers are laboring in. On the 8th inst. the farmers of the Red Pheasant school district met and the meeting was called to order and J. Southgate was called to the chair, and later elected president, and Syd. Williams, vice-president. After some discussion a name was chosen, being Bjelde Creek G.G.A. We feel sure that we are not only "doing it now" but that we have done it, and we intend to be a real live, working local. Please find enclosed order for \$7.50, fees for 15 members. We will have some more later.

GEORGE LAYCOCK,

Sec.-Treas., Bjelde Creek G.G.A.

RECORD CHEQUE

I have just received from J. A. Kearney, secretary of Olds Local Union, No. 11, a cheque for \$100 in payment of membership dues, which I think constitutes a record for dues from any local sent in at one time. This is the second cheque received this year and makes a total of two hundred and forty-nine members for the Olds Local for 1917. The record is the more remarkable as our figures since 1912 show the following number of members:

1912, 40; 1913, 30; 1914, 21; 1915, 32; 1916, 20 and 1917, 249.

In 1915 and 1916 the union was to all intents and purposes dead. Some of the best organizers we had were sent there with apparently no effect. In the spring of 1916 President Wood personally made two visits to the local, and it is on record that on one occasion he spoke for one hour and a half to less than a dozen men in an effort to have them keep the union going, with results which apparently are about to be realized. A very considerable number of our locals this year are showing a most gratifying increase in their membership, but up to the present Olds is easily to the front. Who will be the next to take the lead?

AN EXAMPLE WORTH FOLLOWING

I understand that at a recent meeting of Blackie Local, No. 309, the question of the increase in the membership fee to \$2.00 as discussed at the convention was taken into consideration and a very lively and enthusiastic debate followed. The suggestion was made and ultimately endorsed by resolution, that each member instead of paying \$2.00 as membership fee for 1917 should make himself responsible for at least one new member, and that any present member who failed to secure another member by the end of the year should forfeit the sum of \$1.00 which would be forwarded to the central office as a contribution to the general funds. This is a practical application of the suggestion which I made to our convention twelve months ago, when I suggested that a better way to assist the central office would be to double our membership instead of doubling our fee. While the suggestion was received with enthusiasm, very few of the locals made any particular effort to put it into effect. Owing to the shortage of labor it is going to be difficult to undertake as much organization work as we would like this year, and it will be up to each member to do what he can to assist. It is surely not asking a very great deal or placing a very heavy obligation on each of our members when we ask them to secure one new member in the next few months or forfeit to the general funds the sum of \$1.00, which represents the membership fee that a new member would pay. The Blackie Local has set the example. I hope that every other local in the province will adopt this plan with enthusiasm.

THE ALBERTA SPIRIT

The replies to Circular No. 5 are beginning to come in and indicate quite clearly that those pages of our history in regard to our part in the great war, which we have not, out of respect for those who have gone, seen fit to parade and advertise to the public at large, are pages of which we do not need to be ashamed, but of which on the contrary we have a just right to be proud. Pine Lake Local, No. 463, is not a large local and never has been, but there are seventeen members of that local on active service; one has made the supreme sacrifice, four are reported as wounded. The Winnipeg Free Press will be interested in the following resolution:—

Moved, seconded and carried unanimously by the members of Pine Lake Local Union, No. 463: "Resolved that we send to the central office a Roll of Honor of our local members and sons of members, who have gone overseas, and that in regard to our subscriptions to the various relief funds our members rest content that they are doing their duty."

Incidentally, it might be mentioned that the column for nationality is producing some very interesting statistics. From one local, four out of nine members at the front were born in the United States, and the reports generally would indicate that the citizens of Alberta of whatever nationality, have

not been slow to indicate in a practical way their sense of responsibility as citizens of the British Empire.

\$314.50 FOR PATRIOTIC FUND

P. L. Rogers, secretary of Belmont Local, No. 537, reports that owing to the weather this winter the meetings have been very poorly attended. The report of the delegate to the convention was well given at the last meeting and accepted with a vote of thanks. It was also decided that the secretary should take the agency for The Guide as per request of the central office. The union held a successful basket social in aid of the Patriotic Fund on St. Patrick's Eve. The total amount realized was \$314.50, the baskets averaging about \$9.33 each.

INTEREST REVIVING

Broadview Local, No. 342 held the first meeting of the year on Saturday, March 17. The secretary remarks that they have been in a very lethargic state for the past nine months but judging from this meeting he expects new life will be given them as all members seemed enthusiastic and anxious to get the local to full strength at this, which was practically the annual meeting. The election of officers took place and resulted as follows: President, Jos. LeBlanc; vice-president, G. W. Sturmer; sec.-treas., Hugh Bower. The union voted in favor of the hail insurance scheme as outlined in Circular No. 4 and have appointed the new secretary, Mr. Bowes, to act as agent. The union decided that the dues for this year should be \$1.50 each, and trust all other locals will see the necessity of increasing their dues to this amount as \$1.00 is really not enough to carry on the work of the association as it should be done.

DISTRICT LOCAL ORGANIZED

W. H. Soper, president of the South Athabasca Local, reports that there is quite a revival in U.F.A. work in that district recently, caused no doubt thru the efforts of the locals to secure an elevator, also thru the personal efforts of all the members of the South Athabasca and Colinton Locals. On March 15, Mr. Soper organized a local at Meadbrook with a membership of eighteen and great things are expected of this local as they have a large field to draw from and they are after a large membership. On March 16 he drove eighteen miles north of the landing to Pleasant Valley and organized a local at that point also. The meeting was well attended, some of those present having driven seven and eight miles. Mr. Soper explained the objects of the U.F.A. and the benefits derived from organization and at the close of meeting every farmer present signed the roll. On March 10, a district local was organized, delegates from Colinton, Stocks, Poplar Ridge, Grosmont, West Athabasca and South Athabasca being present, about 100 in all. Joe Williamson was elected president, Max Ziegler, vice-president and W. H. Soper secretary-treasurer. The next meeting of this association was called for March 24, when they hope to complete the organization.

TOOK STOCK

On Wednesday, March 14, the president and secretary of Edwell Local, No. 53 went to Hill End School to hold a meeting of the Hill End Branch of this local. It was a fine night and several members turned out. Lively discussions took place on several matters contained in the head office circulars, especially on the financial part of the business. One member considered that the U.F.A. should take stringent action against members who take advantage of the co-operative business of the local and who do not come up with their dues. The secretary took several orders for formalin, gopher poison, also some subscriptions for The Grain Growers' Guide and last but not least a further share subscription to the

co-operative elevator to be erected in Penhold. Altogether the members had a very enjoyable meeting, one member stating that it was worth the dues alone to meet his fellow members and have a talk. The meeting adjourned at a late hour to meet at Willowdale, on Wednesday, March 28.

U.F.W.A. ORGANIZED AT RED ROSE

Roy O. German, secretary of Red Rose No. 523, reports that at the last meeting of the local the ladies organized a branch of the U.F.W.A. with Mrs. German as president and Mrs. A. L. Sanders as secretary-treasurer. The local decided in favor of the Hail Insurance scheme as outlined in Circular No. 4, and appointed the secretary as agent. Four of the members intend driving down to organize a union at Lonebutte and Fraserton in the near future, the President and W. L. Summerby taking the Lonebutte and the Secretary and H. A. LeBlanc taking Fraserton meetings.

PUSHING ORGANIZATION WORK

The following letter is being sent out to the locals in his constituency by Director H. E. Spencer of Battle River. Edgerton, Alta.

March 24, 1917.

The members of the Battle River Constituency, United Farmers of Alberta: It was with sincere pleasure I received the news that I had been elected Director of Battle River Constituency, as I had been keenly interested in the association for the past eight years. My only regret was that I might not be able to fill the post to your satisfaction. I take this opportunity of thanking those who thought fit to vote for me; and to those who did not, as a farmer, I thank you for having the farmers' interest sufficiently at heart to attend the convention.

We have a great work in front of us to better conditions of farm life, from the social, educational and economic sides. We need the help of not only every member but of every farmer. To get this our organization has got to be complete. The following plan works well:—

Divide the district into wards, make lists of every possible member in each. Then put a director or committee man in charge making if need be a house to house canvass. These lists should be checked over at your monthly meetings, so that the man who will not join will be known.

Another good way is to have a member of the executive attend every social gathering in the district and make an individual canvass. When on these trips it is well to carry along a bit of the things the U.F.A. has done and is doing. This information can be obtained at the central office. Then when the usual question is put "What has the U.F.A. done?" you can show the questioner the numerous benefits he has got for nothing, and by someone else's labor. If this subject is put right up to a man, no self-respecting farmer will refuse. Let our motto be: "Every farmer a member."

We are supposed to have a representative government. How much it is, you all know. What with an unjust patronage system, political funds secretly subscribed and secretly disbursed, the farmer or worker is not likely to get a fair share of legislation. We now have a farmers' platform, and if we only support men (whether Grit or Tory) who will work for that platform, we shall gradually get a clean government, and be able to live under better and finer conditions. Nothing is given unless it is demanded, and that demand must have numbers behind it. Let not a man stand back because he is too busy or too far from meeting place; his name on the list will help central and his \$1.00 will help a little. Tho we can do very useful and needed work locally, we must not forget the more necessary work of supporting the central executive, without which we can do

nothing in the way of passing legislation.

And what is the use of growing a crop if you cannot sell it?

Now that the farmers are organized from Ontario to British Columbia, and all are affiliated in the Canadian Council of Agriculture, we are in a much better position to approach the Dominion as well as the Provincial Government in regard to rural legislation. But we cannot stand still, we either go forward or backward. Let there be no doubt as to the way we are going. We need co-operation in both men and money. Let us not forget that besides the economic, we must work to promote social intercourse, and bring about a higher standard of community life. In this respect the women of the constituency can be of great help by forming U.F.W.A.'s or joining the men.

The work in front of us might be classified as organization, education and co-operation. If you get the first, you can give the second and the third will come naturally. We need funds for central to be able to organize and educate. If proceeds from an entertainment were given to central once a year from each local it would strengthen our organization immensely.

I am hoping to be able to visit a lot of points after seeding. I may say the unorganized districts are in greater need of a visit than the organized ones, tho I would like to visit them all; but that is hardly possible on account of the cost of time and money. I shall be very glad if locals will report to central or to me, of any districts who wish to organize.

Remember, our motto is "Equity," equal rights and privileges to one and all. In conclusion, let us endeavor to make Battle River take first place in the ten constituencies.

HENRY E. SPENCER.
Edgerton, Alta., March 24.

WAR RELIEF FUNDS

Belgian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged ..	\$3,582.15
Lone Ridge Local, No. 627 ..	53.75
Beddington Local, No. 551 ..	44.14
Rodney Local, No. 57 ..	28.40
H. Branderob, Keoma ..	5.00
Rocky Coulee Local, No. 105 ..	20.00
Sun Prairie U.F.W.A. ..	66.00
Carseland Local Union, No. 289 ..	79.45
	\$3,878.89

Red Cross Fund

Previously acknowledged ..	\$3,081.75
Beddington Local, No. 551 ..	44.14
Challey Local, No. 151 ..	10.00
Rodney Local, No. 57 ..	28.45
Willow Hollow U.F.W.A. ..	30.00
Silver Lake Local, No. 196 ..	28.00
University Local, No. 584 ..	35.00
Little Round Lake, No. 224 ..	40.00
Wavy Lake Local, No. 30 ..	84.00
Caledonian Local, No. 235 ..	62.00
Peerless Local, No. 340 ..	36.00
H. Branderob, Keoma ..	5.00
Gwynne Local, No. 15 ..	5.00
Sun Prairie U.F.W.A. ..	66.00
Gough Lake Local, No. 465 ..	75.75
	\$3,581.09

U.F.A. Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged ..	\$2,081.55
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Canadian Patriotic Fund

Previously acknowledged ..	\$1,484.10
Rodney Local, No. 57 ..	28.40
Lake de May Local, No. 290 ..	17.80
	\$1,530.30

Polish Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged ..	\$144.50
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Armenian Relief Fund

Previously acknowledged ..	\$5.00
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Navy

Beddington Local, No. 551 ..	\$44.14
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Y.M.C.A. Military Branch

Beddington Local, No. 551 ..	\$44.14
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Serbian Relief Fund

Beddington Local, No. 551 ..	\$44.14
A. T. Dickenson, Sheppard ..	10.00
	\$54.00

MEETINGS AT TREMAINE AND ROSENEATH

A joint meeting of the Tremaine Grain Growers was held at the school on Wednesday, March 21, and a splendid evening was enjoyed. Hon. Dr. Thornton, the first speaker, complimented the trustees and district on their up-to-date building and equipment—especially the gymnasium—and the progressive co-operative spirit of the community. He believed, he said, that the consolidated school was the ideal school where it could be worked out, but that there were places where it was not practicable. He was glad to see that the one-roomed rural school was capable of much good.

Fred Murray's Irish songs were much appreciated. President Henders of the Grain Growers' Association, followed. He discussed the management of the program. In the opening he would have liked to have seen an exhibition given by the boys over six in their gymnasium exercises. He thought it would have been particularly spicy. He showed clearly enough what we and those also who had not linked up with the Grain Growers had gained by organization. We were particularly impressed by his statement that three-fifths of the seed which had been carried on the seed grain rate, secured by the Grain Growers, had been for non-members of the association. We hope to accomplish something in regard to organizing the whole district.

Mr. Henders was the principal speaker at the meeting of the Roseneath Branch held on the following evening, and Tremaine Association practically in a body took the trip over to hear him again. The writer has heard Mr. Henders several times, but never to such good effect as at Roseneath. He dealt, at first, with the objects and ideals of the association—the economic injustice of the position of the farmers, the Farmers' Platform, as arranged by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and lastly and magnificently with the need for service—service of each and every individual to his fellow man, his organization, his district and his country. Mr. Henders has sown good seed at Tremaine and Roseneath and time will show what the harvest will be. We are planning to co-operate with other branches to discuss and debate each plank of the Farmers' Platform in the first of which series Tremaine meets Roseneath next Thursday, on the Free Trade Plank.

SECRETARY NORTHCOTT,
Tremaine Association.

OAKVILLE LADIES' AUXILIARY REPORTS

A well filled assembly room encouraged the members of the Oakville W.G. G.A. on March 13, when they held their second meeting for the year. Mrs. Moxam occupied the chair. Permanent delegates were appointed to the Women's Council, Portage la Prairie, and reports from committees attending this council were read. Our president, Mrs. J. S. Wood, gave a report of the district Grain Growers' convention at Portage. Most instructive and heartily appreciated was the address given by Miss Lena Asselstine on "Our Government, from the Municipal to the Imperial." She was ably supported by Mrs. Coates as discussion leader. An interesting feature, showing the confederation of the provinces, was presented by a number of children and was followed by patriotic songs.

Several new members were added to the roll. The following program is our schedule of work for the year:

March 13—Our government, from the municipal to the Imperial, Miss Lena Asselstine, Miss Pearl Alexander; discussion leader, Mrs. Selkirk Coates; Madam Chairman, Mrs. Moxam.

April 10—Debate, W. V. Anderson, W. W. Metcalfe; Madam Chairman, Mrs. Jno. Burnett.

May 8—What does the franchise mean to women, Mrs. Moxam; discussion leaders, Mrs. Tooth, Mrs. J. S. Wood; Madam Chairman, Miss C. Christie.

June 12—Co-operation between other business interests and agriculture, Mrs. H. Robinson; discussion leader, Mrs. Puddifant; Madam Chairman, Mrs. Geo. Blight.

July 10—The economic value of birds, Mrs. Metcalfe; The value of books in the home, Mrs. Morrison; general discussion; Madam Chairman, Mrs. Thynne.

Manitoba

This Section of The Guide is conducted officially for the Manitoba Grain Growers' Association by R. O. Henders, President, 404 Chambers of Commerce, Winnipeg, to whom all communications for this page should be sent.

August 14—What should I do for my organization Mrs. A. T. Smith; general discussion; Madam Chairman, Mrs. Jos. Wood.

September 11—The tariff, Mrs. J. D. Whitmore; discussion leaders, Mrs. Hawker, Mrs. Blight; Madam Chairman, Mrs. Vincelette.

October 9—The cause of the Great War, Mrs. J. H. Bray; discussion leader, Mrs. A. A. Alford; Madam Chairman, Mrs. F. Staples.

November 13—The laboring class and the privileged interests, Mrs. W. V. Anderson; discussion leaders, Mrs. Metcalfe, Mrs. Robinson; Madam Chairman, Mrs. Morrison.

December 11—Discussion of convention resolutions; Madam Chairman, Mrs. Wells.

January 8—Combined meeting for the hearing of convention reports; Madam Chairman, Mrs. Anderson.

February 7—At home; program arranged by a committee; Madam Chairman, President.

The following items from last month's report of the W.G.G.A. will be of interest also: A donation to the Belgian Relief Fund by Mrs. J. S. Wood, of \$10; proceeds of crayon picture donated for Belgian Relief realized \$65, and proceeds of sale of garments and parcel post, a sum of \$60, making a total of \$135.00.

HOLMFIELD HOLDS IMPORTANT MEETING

A largely attended and highly representative meeting of this local was held on Friday, March 16. The meeting was called chiefly for the purpose of considering the Farmers' Platform, and a very interesting discussion took place. The subject was introduced by S. Fletcher, who dealt with the platform clause by clause. He expressed himself very strongly upon the proposed tariff changes and put himself on record as being entirely in accord with the reciprocity plank. The nationalization of the various public utilities also received his hearty endorsement. Revision of taxation and the principle of direct legislation were also dealt with by the speaker, who received the applause of the gathering for his able and instructive speech.

Mr. Hill then dealt with the public utilities being acquired by the state and with the question of the taxation of land values, showing considerable knowledge of both these important questions. Jas. McKelvey spoke on the question of tariff reform, as did the president, Jno. McKelvey. Rev. J. Springett also added much interest to the meeting by the able and concise manner in which he dealt with the questions at issue, his remarks being highly appreciated.

The meeting put itself on record as being entirely in favor of the whole of the platform, as drafted, and expressed the opinion that it was advisable that propaganda work of an educational character should be at once started. The secretary was instructed to write the central association to that effect.

H. J. ELLIS,
Sec., Holmfeld Assn.

GRASSMERE G.G.A. CONCERT

The Grassmere Grain Growers' Assn. held its fourth annual concert, supper and dance on the evening of March 9, in the municipal hall, Stonewall. It proved to be of more than ordinary interest, as people drove in from all directions. The weather was ideal, the roads were good, and all knowing there was a treat in store for them, made it the largest crowd ever seen in this fine large hall. Over six hundred were in attendance. The program has provided by the R.S.A. Juvenile Concert Company, of Winnipeg, and the various numbers given were received with hearty applause. The program lasted for fully two hours and a half, which seemed to pass too quickly as all were delighted with the program and the juveniles who presented it. This troupe consists of twelve or fourteen boys and

girls from eight to fourteen years of age. They are working in the interests of the Returned Soldiers' association.

Altho only a small association, Grassmere has established a reputation for doing things right. The motto is "All pull together and it is sure to go along." Much credit is due to the several committees appointed, especially the supper committee, which prepared supper for so many. The ladies who did the baking were: Gir, Ma, Fada, Beo, Iad, Agus, Ain Cheiste, Mhinne, D and Lan. The special car engaged for the evening was filled with passengers from the city. The music was furnished by Mr. Hawkins and Harry Sheldon, and was all that could be desired. The crowd danced until about 3.30 and all went home satisfied that they had had the best night of their life.

The Grassmere Association is well satisfied. There were several baskets of fragments gathered up after all were fed. The sum of \$261 was realized and is to be donated to the Returned Soldiers Fund. Come again, ladies and gentlemen, and we will do our best for you.

A. C. STANBRIDGE, Sec.

CRANMER ASSOCIATION SOCIAL

At a social evening of the Cranmer G.G.A. a collection in aid of the Y.M. C.A. fund, amounting to \$7.15, was taken up. Please find this amount enclosed and kindly credit same to above fund.

G. K. MILLARD, Sec.,
Waskada P.O.

SOUTH BAY ORGANIZE

Dear Sir:—As we are forming a branch of the G.G.A. in South Bay, I have been instructed to write the Central Office for all particulars in connection with the movement. We would like to have an organizer come up and help us get started. Kindly forward me a copy of the bylaws. We have eighteen members at present ready to join. I would like some receipt books also book for the secretary-treasurer, if you have them. We have set the first Monday in the month as our meeting night, and would like to hear from you before that date.

W. S. WESTON, Sec.-Treas.

EGILSON ASSOCIATION FORMED

A meeting was held in the Egilson school house, Swan River district, on March 9, for the purpose of organizing a branch of the Manitoba G.G.A. in that district. The regular officers were appointed and the name of the branch decided on was "Egilson." Seventeen joined at the initial meeting, and they expect this will be increased at their later meetings. Wm. Aitchison, Swan River P.O., was appointed secretary-treasurer of the new organization.

NEW SECRETARY AT TREHERNE

G. H. Robertson, Treherne, has been appointed secretary of the Treherne G.G.A., succeeding J. L. Pollen. They have forwarded dues up to time of re-mitting.

ROSENEATH HOLD SOCIAL

Roseneath Grain Growers held a social on the evening of March 22, with President H. F. Meadows in the chair. After part of a splendid program had been disposed of, President R. O. Henders, of the central office, gave an address which was greatly appreciated by both old and young. The remainder of the program was then given and a collection taken in aid of the Canadian Red Cross Fund. Afterwards the ladies gave refreshments which would do credit to any community.

R. MANSFIELD, Sec.,
Moore Park P.O.

MEETING AT FRAMNES

Enclosed please find money order for \$12, being dues from this branch for 15 members who have paid up to date for this year. We held a good meeting in our hall on the 13th inst. Our district secretary was present and gave us a real good business-like address urging

co-operative buying and selling of livestock and touching on many subjects which the Grain Growers are the foremost in advocating. The national platform was read and discussed at a meeting held earlier in the season.

Secretary.

NEW STAR IN THE NORTH

An unusually interesting meeting was held in the community hall four miles east of Langruth, on the evening of Wednesday, March 21. The attendance was well up to one hundred, a large proportion being young people. Magnus Peterson was called to the chair. Briefly announcing the purpose of the meeting as that of organizing in the district a branch of the Grain Growers' Association he introduced W. R. Wood, of Neepawa, who addressed the meeting on the aims and ideals of the movement. At the close of his address organization was proceeded with, twenty-six names being enrolled in a few minutes. The election of officers issued as follows: President, Magnus Peterson; vice-president, J. A. Johannson; secretary-treasurer, E. Eyvindson; directors, P. Jacobson, Bodvar Johnson, John Valdimarson, George M. Hall, William Peterson, Freeman Thordarson.

It was proposed that a distinctive name be given the newly organized branch, and the name "Hecla" was suggested as reminiscent of the forgotten island in the North Atlantic from which the majority of the settlers in the district came, and being at the same time a "good healthy volcano." A second suggestion that the branch be named the "North Star," or, in Icelandic, "Nordur Stjarna," was finally adopted. The meeting was closed by singing a verse of the Icelandic national hymn, followed by the national anthem, after which refreshments were served and the young people enjoyed themselves with music and dancing to their heart's content.

The "North Star" Grain Growers' Association begins its career under particularly happy and hopeful auspices. The Icelandic community is in spirit and feeling strongly democratic and in general sympathy with the ideal of community development. They have already a community hall, substantial and commodious, ready to serve as a gathering place for every variety of public meeting. Lovers of literature, they have a library of several hundred volumes in their own language, and may be expected to keep fully abreast of the times in knowing what is occurring in the world. Heartily loyal to the world cause of democracy they have given generously of their sons to support the empire in the struggle against militaristic aggression.

Long may "Nordur Stjarna" shine prosperously and peacefully in the northland, adding its kindly beams to the general efforts of the association in the direction of universal enlightenment.

ENDORSE COUNCIL'S ACTION

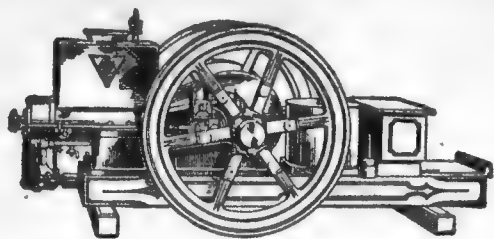
Whereas, our federal government has proposed taking our 1917 crop of wheat at \$1.30 on a basis of No. 1 Northern in store at Port Arthur, and whereas, we do not believe such a price would pay the farmers of Western Canada for raising it; further we believe that the price offered by the Dominion government would not cause the farmers to put forth any effort to grow wheat, which will be greatly needed.

Therefore, be it resolved that we, the Edwin branch of the Manitoba G. G.A., endorse the action of the Canadian Council of Agriculture in asking for \$1.50 minimum and \$1.90 maximum or a flat price of \$1.70 per bus. for No. 1 Northern in store at lake front, and all grades to be based on a milling and baking test, and further, we would urge the government to fix the prices for three years. Signed, on behalf of the Edwin Branch Grain Growers' Association.

DANIEL BOAK, Secretary.

REASONS FOR FARMERS ORGANIZING

"Farming is becoming more and more exacting every year, and organization among farmers will not be so difficult when individuals realize its necessity. These farmers' organizations have improved rural life to such an extent that no rural community should be without them."—Selected.



ALPHA GAS ENGINES are "trouble-proof"

You won't find in the ALPHA any of the complicated, delicate parts that cause so much trouble in some engines.

The ALPHA is built for SERVICE. It contains just as few parts as can possibly be used, and every part is strongly made of the best materials obtainable, accurately machined and perfectly adjusted.

You can always rely on an ALPHA to do its work when you need it. It starts and runs on a simple, low-speed magneto and there are no troublesome batteries to watch or fuss with, or to wear out and require renewing. Simply turn on the fuel, give the flywheel a pull and the ALPHA is good for an all-day run.

If you want to saw wood, run a feed grinder or cutter, a cream separator, a pump or a washing-machine, the ALPHA is always ready to do the work—and do it at the lowest fuel cost.

It runs on either gasoline or kerosene, and the sensitive governor prevents any waste of fuel due to changes in load.

Made in eleven sizes, 2 to 28 H. P. Each furnished in stationary, semi-portable, or portable style, and with hopper or tank cooled cylinder.

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MONTREAL PETERBORO WINNIPEG VANCOUVER
50,000 BRANCHES AND LOCAL AGENCIES THE WORLD OVER

The Mail Bag

AN OPEN FORUM

This page is maintained to allow a free discussion of all questions vital to western farmers. Up to the limit of space letters will be published giving both sides of all such questions. It is not possible to publish all letters received, but an effort will be made to select those most fairly representing different views. Short letters will be given preference. All letters must be accompanied by name and address of writer, the not necessarily for publication. Unused letters will be returned if accompanied by postage.

THE GRAIN GROWERS' SUNDAY

Editor, Guide:—Looking over the Saskatchewan page in your issue of March 7 I notice a letter making objection to the Grain Growers' Sunday, written by A. E. Randall, of Warman, the gentleman who made similar objections in the convention at Moose Jaw.

Your readers are supplied with some statistics showing the number of Mohammedans, Buddhists, Agnostics and others who reside in this Dominion, and the writers seems to have the idea that in setting apart one Sunday in the year as "Grain Growers' Sunday" there is danger lest we should proselytize by forcibly compelling them to accept Christianity or make them play the hypocrite by pretending they had done so. By what strange method of reasoning any man can come to such a conclusion it is difficult to understand. As I see it, the case for the "Grain Growers' Sunday" would be just as strong and just as conclusive if we were all non-Christians instead of being as we are, at least ninety-eight per cent. of us professedly Christian, and no violence would be done in the one case, as there is no violence suggested in the other. The reason why we advocated a "Grain Growers' Sunday" may be set out very plainly and when so stated will, I feel quite sure, not need apology of any kind.

A great danger in connection with all industrial movements, especially when those movements deal mainly with political economy as the Grain Growers' movement does, is the tendency on the part of a very large number of the members and adherents to regard such a movement as an entirely material one, having its beginning, its motive, and its consummation in material things, or, in other words, in dollars and cents, overlooking entirely the ethical and spiritual issues that are involved in it. When so much is said about putting the price of grain up and bringing the price of supplies down this is not at all to be wondered at. All the same the question of human brotherhood is, beyond all question, involved in the Grain Growers' organization, and I would be prepared to go the length of saying that if it did not bring men closer together; if it did not teach the great lesson of our mutual reliance upon each other, and the fact that men who have settled on a farm have a responsibility that reaches beyond their own section corner, it would not only not succeed but would not deserve to succeed. And further, I am sure that the bringing into prominence of our mutual interdependence will lift us into closer relationship with the Divinity that is the centre of our common brotherhood.

In my conversations with a very large number of men and women grain growers I have found the thoughts I have above expressed very readily endorsed and this being so, the setting aside of one Sunday in fifty-two in order that they may be specially and prominently dwelt upon seems to me an eminently right and proper thing to do. In short it is an attempt to recognize and emphasize the force that will render permanent our Grain Growers' organization.

GEO. LANGLEY.

Regina, March 22.

TOO MANY TRAVELLERS

Editor, Guide:—I am an interested reader of The Guide and wish to commend you for the stand you take on behalf of the farmers of Canada and especially us out here in the west.

I have noticed a great deal lately in the papers about the shortage of labor, high cost of living, etc., etc.

Now I would like you to know my views in regard to a certain element of the business world, and that is the travelling salesman. Here at our little town of Sturgis one can see numbers of them arriving and departing on every train and it is quite possible that two-thirds of them do not do business enough

here at Sturgis to pay for their expenses and salary. I would like to see some discussion thru your columns both pro and con as to why practically all of these salesmen or travelling men, as they are generally called could not be dispensed with, and thus give us cheaper commodities, and at the same time relieve a good many men for more useful employment in this time of national strife.

W. R. HEISERMON.

Sturgis, Sask.

BASIS FOR DETERMINING ASSESSMENT

Editor, Guide:—Manitoba's municipal assessment system is in a state of confusion which could hardly be worse confounded. The assessor in each municipality takes any proper or improper fraction of market value that pleases him and sets down the result as the "assessed value." Land and buildings are most illogically grouped together under the statutory definition of "land" and are taxed at the same rate on their respective "assessed" values.

A worthy proposal to reduce this chaos to order was contained in a bill introduced by Provincial Treasurer Armstrong during the current session. This proposed to make "actual market value" the basis of assessment of land for taxation, and further that buildings should be taxed only 60 per cent. of their market value. The bill appears to have been shelved or lost in committee, a fate well merited by such a bold attempt to monkey with the sacred institution of private monopoly of land.

Among the objections urged in the house was one which appeared to determine the fate of the bill, and which, as the bill was drawn, appears to have been well taken. This was, that in some municipalities, for instance, Portage la Prairie, the adoption of "actual market value" as a basis for taxation would not yield sufficient revenue without exceeding the 25 mill maximum rate fixed by statute. This objection could, no doubt be temporarily gotten over by raising or abolishing the statutory maximum rate.

Such an expedient would not, however, touch the real difficulty. This arises from the fact that an increase in the amount of the tax on a site causes the selling price of the site to shrink. The increase in the tax is a deduction from the annual rental value of the premises, and as the tax approaches the annual rental value, the selling price approaches zero. Conversely, as the tax diminishes the selling price expands and when the tax is removed the selling price becomes the capital value of the annual rental value—plus usually a large speculative element based upon anticipated increase in rental value.

Market value always has this defect as a basis for taxation, that it varies inversely with the tax imposed. Market value of land is always an "untaxed value," that is the effect of the existing tax is already "discounted" in the price. Selling price is the "net annual rent" capitalized, plus speculative element (if any) and a scientific basis for taxation must take account of this fundamental relation.

The annual rental value—economic rent—is free from the above defect, as it is not affected by the annual tax. No doubt, in the happy future, when society shall collect all ground rents for the common benefit, annual rental values of land will be the basis of taxation, as then tax and rent will be identical.

Annual rental value, however, at present is not easily determinable, especially in districts where renting transactions are uncommon. Market value is usually in mind when the value of a site is spoken of, and market value has been generally adopted directly or indirectly as an element in the basis of assessment.

It appears highly desirable, therefore, to adopt a basis that will be easily

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Absolute Security

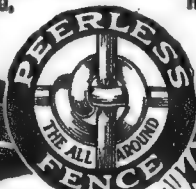
WHEN you go away for a day or turn in for the night, you are certain your stock is locked in—they can't get over, under or through the spaces—a perfect fence for hilly or uneven ground, through streams; protects poultry, ducks, geese, sheep and hogs. Can't sag or break down and will turn an unruly horse.

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Just fancy, readers! Whether a blacksmith, carpenter, engineer, laborer, farmer or clerk, could you by solid, hard, grinding wear, every day in the week—not just Sundays—wear a small hole in a \$2.25 pair of Pants or a \$6.50 Suit in six months? Could any of your boys wear a small hole in a \$2.27 Suit in six months? Remember, six months of solid grinding wear and tear—not just Sundays—but every weekday and Sundays, too! If any reader can do this, he can get another garment free of charge!

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Got Gophers? Kill-Em-Quick

For further information see the Kill-Em-Quick Gopher Poison Advertisement on Page 35

determinable from market value and will at the same time be free from the fatal defect above pointed out—namely the variation inversely with the tax.

The Proper Basis

Such a basis will be supplied by "Market Value, plus Capital Value of Tax." For example, where the existing tax is \$50.00 on a site valued at \$2,500.00, the basis for taxation would be \$2,500.00 (selling price, plus \$1,000.00 (tax of \$50.00 capitalized at 5 per cent.) = \$3,500.00. Suppose then the tax be raised to \$100.00, this would diminish market value by \$1,000.00—as the net rental value is less by \$50.00 than previously. The basis for taxation is, however, unchanged as shown by the following equation: Selling price, \$1,500.00, plus tax capitalized, \$100.00 x 20 = \$3,500.00. Similarly when the tax is raised to \$175.00 the full annual rental value, selling price disappears, but the basis remains as before, namely \$175.00, capitalized at 5 per cent., i.e., \$3,500.00. The rate of interest, of course, varies from time to time, but may be easily determined by observation of the sale of municipal securities.

This basis includes "actual market value" as proposed in Mr. Armstrong's bill. The addition of "tax capitalized" corrects the shrinkage caused by the increase of tax.

In addition this basis has the following advantages:

(a) It leaves nothing to the arbitrary will of the assessor.

(b) It makes discrimination between classes and individuals more difficult.

(c) It automatically equalizes the basis of assessment as between municipalities, and makes boards of equalization unnecessary.

(d) The speculative element of market value is more easily reached by adoption of full market value—an advantage lacking where "economic rent" is the basis.

(e) It affords a true index of the credit of a municipality for borrowing purposes.

(f) It works equally well at all stages in the increase in the tax and thereby facilitates the progress of tax reform.

These are merits that no other basis can claim and I believe they indicate the path true assessment reform must take to escape from the chaotic condition in which it now stands.

ECONOMIST.

THE PROPOSED IMPERIAL CONFERENCE

Editor, Guide:—The agitation for Imperial reorganization, to which the war has given fresh vitality, finds expression in a memorandum prepared by a group of prominent citizens of Toronto. It calls for a meeting of the political leaders of the different parts of the empire as soon as may be feasible. The ground upon which they base the need for such a conference is that "it is an inevitable development of responsible government in the Dominions that they should assume their proportionate share in the defence of the empire, and should have a voice in determining its relation to other states." The memorandum concedes at the same time that there must be no sacrifice of responsible government in domestic affairs, nor any surrender of control over fiscal policy by any portion of the empire, such as was proposed, for example, in Lionel Curtis' "Problem of the Commonwealth."

The first question that comes to mind on reading the memorandum is, where has the present scheme of imperial organization fallen down? Canada, the one absolutely disinterested participant in the war, has sent 400,000 men to swell the Imperial forces, and spends something like \$25,000,000 a month on war purposes. What form of Imperial reorganization could show a keener realization of our duty to "assume our proportionate share in the defence of the empire?" Does the memorandum suggest that we have done too much, or not enough? Is our contribution less welcome, coming as it has spontaneously, than if it were regulated by some neat scheme devised by a little coterie of men in whose interests Canada has not first place?

Perhaps, then we are to consider the second clause as the important one, that we should have a voice in determining the Imperial attitude in world affairs. It is a pleasant fancy for plain folks

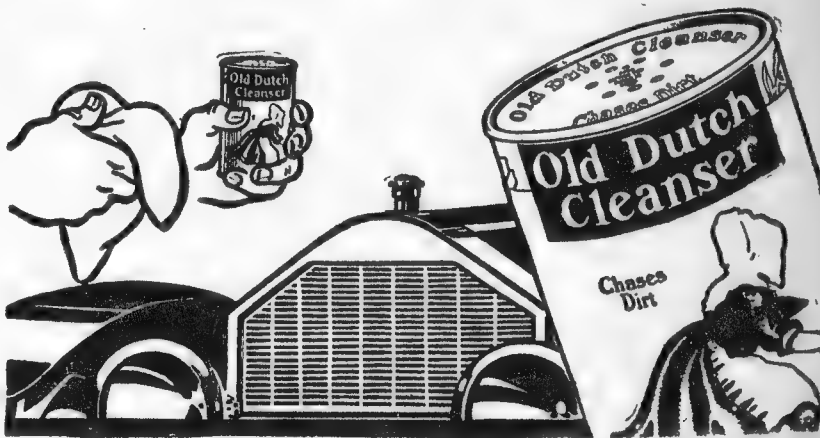
Continued on Page 19



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Is at all times safe and dependable, because of its simplicity and its strength. For twenty years it has been standard, and on thousands of farms it is to-day giving excellent service.

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Set the tines of the fork deep into the load. It will lift an immense bundle and deliver it in the mow in even flakes, not tangled up as is the case when other forks are used. Handles clover, alfalfa, loose grain or straw, as clean as timothy.

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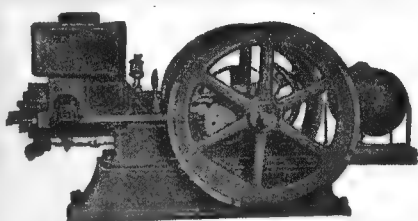
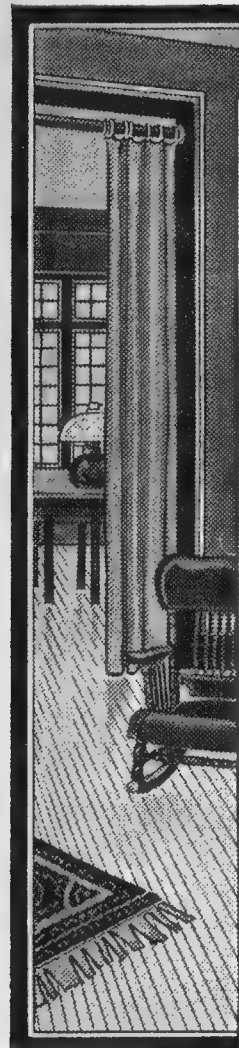
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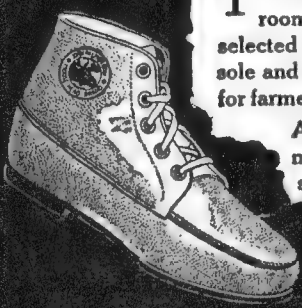
Also specially suitable for woodsmen, trackmen, millmen, sportsmen, laborers—all who require strong, easy fitting footwear.

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Prophets of Modern Times

"Thomas Carlyle"

By HORACE WESTWOOD, D.D.

Carlyle's main thesis was that history is but the biography of great men writ large. His own life, however, is the clearest illustration of the limitations of that principle. He never completely realized how much the great man was made by his environment. Apparently he leads his age. In reality he is carried forward on the tidal-crest of the wave of his time.

So with Carlyle. He challenged his times, but because they challenged and made him. His strongest virtues show the influence of both ancestry and early environment, and in the glory of "Thomas the son" you have the immortality of the peasant virtues of "James the father" and "Margaret the mother."

Carlyle's Parents

What a father he had! Simple but industrious; ignorant but intelligent; stern but just; rugged but soft of heart; and in the faithfulness of the father to duty, in the fact that as a mason and builder, building houses "whose very gables wore a masterful look," Carlyle got his noblest conception of "labor" as worship. And what a mother! Her greatness and strength of character alone are revealed in the fact she learned to write in order that she might correspond with her son. No wonder that born in such a household, reared in the stern faith of the Shorter Catechism, of the Judges in Israel and the Prophets, in a religious atmosphere that knew no compromise, placing duty ever before convenience; and in daily contact with the "wind beaten, rough weather thought of the men of the moors," that Thomas grew into the title of "the rugged prophet."

It was in such an atmosphere that Carlyle was born in 1795. He carried it with him until his exit from the world in 1881 at the age of 86. The ministry and the kirk lost a stalwart when Thomas decided he could not carry out the wishes of his parents. The church's loss, however, was the world's gain. Entering Edinburgh university with the intention of fulfilling his father's dream, Thomas, after much heart-searching, wrestling in the secret of his chamber with "doubt, fear, unbelief, mockery and scorn" and "with agony and travail of soul," decided that the church was not his sphere, and on leaving the university he became teacher of mathematics in the little academy at Annan.

The entrance of Carlyle into the field of literature was by no means easy. Travelling to London, the literary Mecca of his day, after much weary searching he prevailed upon the editor of the London Magazine to engage him in writing "Portraits of Men of Character and Genius, commencing with a life of Schiller." He translated also Goethe's "Wilhelm Meister," which was accepted by an Edinburgh publisher. His early work, however, was reviewed as "eminently absurd, puerile and incongruous." He came to the conclusion that London was no place for the son of Scotland and so he retraced his steps to Craigenputtock, a farm which his father had purchased for him near his home.

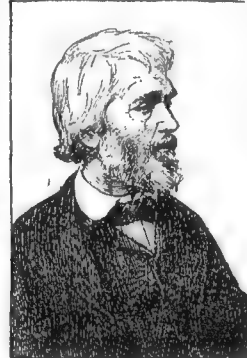
Carlyle's Marriage

For genius to embark upon the sea of matrimony is invariably a dangerous thing, and for a man of Carlyle's rugged temperament to enter the bonds of marriage with the refined, cultivated, carefully nurtured Jane Welsh was doubly dangerous. But at the age of 30 the young couple set up housekeeping in Edinburgh.

It was a trying period for Carlyle. He was as yet by no means sure of himself, and from one of his letters ascends the wail: "Someday—oh that the day were here!—I shall speak the things that are lying in me, and give me no sleep until they are spoken! Or else if the Fates would be so kind as to show me I have nothing to say!"

Edinburgh proved as inhospitable to him as London, for he received no work but a few magazine articles, and almost

in despair he retired with his wife to his eagle eyrie at Craigenputtock. Here gazing out upon the world he wrote what some regard as his greatest piece of creative work, "Sartor Resartus," and which contains the framework of his whole philosophy of life. With the manuscript in his pocket he trudged off to London once more. But again he met with rebuffs. No publisher could be found. Finally he prevailed upon Frazer's Magazine to publish it in serial form, only to find that as the articles appear they meet with a storm of vituperation and protest from every quarter.



Thomas Carlyle

Sartor Resartus

Time judges all things.

Today "Sartor Resartus" is regarded as one of the truly great books in our language. Here under the guise of a professor "of things in general," Carlyle works out the philosophy of clothes, getting beneath the sham garments of the world and its rags of hypocrisy to its naked soul, perceiving beneath all the "Ever Present God" who runs not the world as an "absentee landlord," but is "in all and thru all."

The publication of "The French Revolution" three years later at once brought him fame, and his place was then fairly established in the literary world.

Carlyle's Message

Wherein lies his great message? In what sense may we speak of him as a prophet? In the narrower sense it may be said that the chief function of a prophet is to be an irritant in the body politic. Pre-eminently he is a preacher, the "voice of one crying in the wilderness"—"Repent ye! Seek the way of the Lord!" Such a one is nearly always what may be styled a "healthy pessimist." He is a sort of diagnostician of the ills of his time. He may give the people the vision of a better day, but it is always in the background of things as they are. He declares: "Man may not see the promised land unless he first sees the ugliness, nakedness and filth of the swamp in which he lives; and the promised land is never a 'far country,' but the purified, purged, drained swamp in which he lives."

It is in this sense Carlyle may be regarded as the great prophet of the nineteenth century. He made his generation see itself as it really was. He caused it to behold its shams, hypocrisies, rottenness, social iniquity and unrighteousness as in a mirror—to see the reality behind the rags, the horror beneath the guilt. He shaped to a large extent the social conscience of which to day we see the fruit.

He affected to despise democracy, yet he loved labor. We hear his voice to-day exclaiming: "Giant Labor, truest emblem there is of God the world-worker, Demiurgus and Eternal Maker. Noble Labor, which is yet to be king of this earth, and to sit on the highest throne, staggering hitherto like a blind irrational giant. Labor must become a seeing rational giant, with a soul in the body of him, and take his place in the throne of things."

Work and Despair Not

Grim he stood, his face set against the world. Yet he loved it. Apparently he distrusted democracy, yet in his heart he believed in it. Beneath his cynicism and scorn there breathed a mighty heart fighting valiantly for the rights of humanity. Unorthodox, yet a man of mighty faith; agnostic, yet wherewithal reverent and trusting in God, he towers above his age as one of the greatest sons of his time. He sought neither fame nor wealth, only to express the truth that was in him. Humbly, as he lived he died. They sought to lay his body in Westminster Abbey. But in accordance with his wishes his dust lingers in the little graveyard in Ecclefechan mingling with the ashes of his kin.

His parting words to the students at Edinburgh epitomise his life: "Work and despair not!" That was his motto. It is a fitting one for us in these troublous times.

Alleged Humor

A boy fell into a pond, and when a man who was passing pulled him out he said to the boy: "Well, son, how did you come to fall into the lake?"

"I didn't come to fall in at all," replied the boy with some heat, "I came to fish."

He: "And that night we drove the Germans back two miles."

She: "Drove them, indeed. I'd have made them walk every step of it."

He was about to propose, but before doing so he wished to make sure she was a competent girl. So he asked her:

"Can you wash dishes?"

"Yes," she said sweetly. "Can you wipe them?"

He didn't propose.

Recruiting Sergeant: I am afraid you are too short to enlist, my man.

"Too short? Why, there's a soldier no taller than me."

"Yes, but that's an officer."

"Well, I don't mind. I'll be an officer."

Minister: And so you are about to take unto yourself a new wife.

Absent-Minded Widower (an exchange fiend): Yes; what will you allow me for the old one?



Political Canvasser: "May I see Mr. McFerguson?"

Mrs. McFerguson: "No, you can't."

P.C.: "I merely wanted to know what party he belongs to."

Mrs. McF.: "Well, take a good look at me. I'm the party he belongs to!"

Pat went to a druggist to get an empty bottle. Selecting one that answered his purpose, he asked:

"How much?"

"Well," said the clerk, "If you want the empty bottle it'll be one cent, but if you have something put in it we won't charge anything for the bottle."

"Sure, that's fair enough," observed Pat. "Put in a cork."

Old John Bates, an Edinburgh upholsterer, was renowned for his silence. People who had been his customers for a generation had, many of them, never heard a word from him, except "Good morning. Five shillings. Thank you. Good day."

A patron one day said to John:

"What's the best kind of mattress?"

"Hair," was the reply.

The patron, some twenty years later, had occasion to buy another mattress, and again asked what the best kind was.

"Cotton," said John.

"Cotton!" the patron cried. "Why, you told me twenty years ago that hair was the best."

The old man gave a quaint sigh.

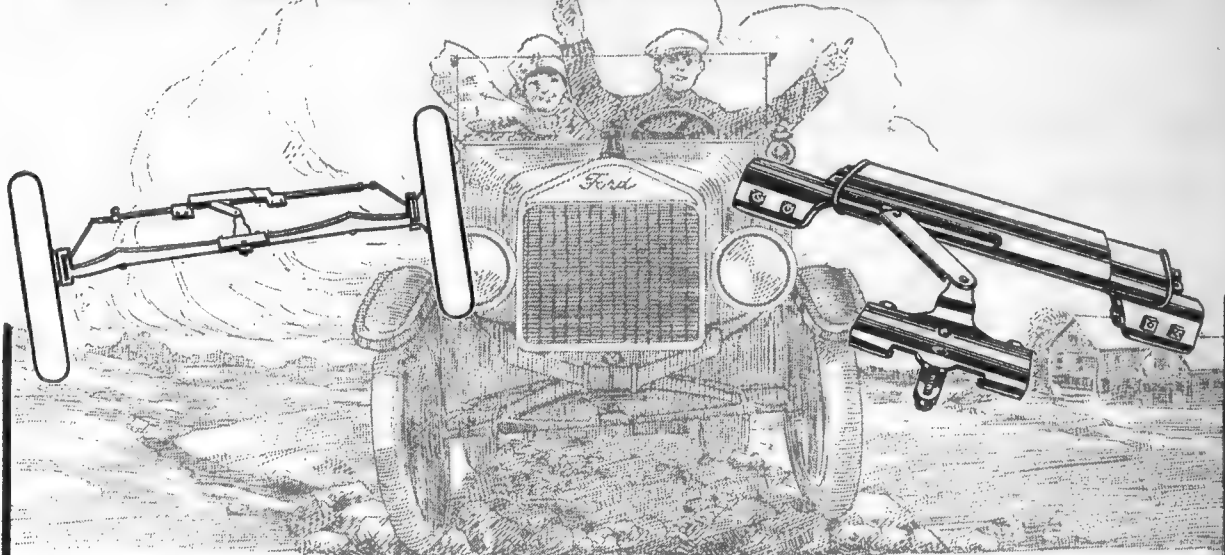
"Talking has always been my ruin," he said.

An elderly woman, slightly deaf, who is inclined to make the imperfect ear a greater handicap than it really is, was recently taken to a moving-picture show.

"And how did you enjoy the pictures?" asked her companion afterward.

"Well, on account of my poor hearing I do not get the pleasure from entertainments I used to."

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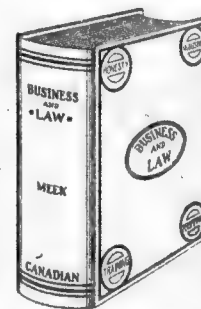


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"Business and Law" supplies the necessary legal and business information together with the approved forms for the successful conduct of every description of business. The innumerable points on practical law and valuable business helps and hints are arranged systematically under appropriate headings, fully indexed in bold faced type so that the reader can secure the information required with little delay. This work also contains chapters on letter writing, various swindling schemes and how to guard against them, census tables, tables for rapid computation and ready information, and a miscellaneous collection of useful information pertaining to all the business and social relations of life. This book is written especially for the layman, and is easily followed and understood. The interest tables will tell you at a glance the amount of interest due on your mortgage or any notes you may have given or received. "Business and Law" will enable a farmer to avoid many costly errors which he might otherwise make in his business undertakings.

The book is nicely bound in morocco, is printed in plain type and contains 566 pages. Its regular price is \$5.75, but The Guide will send it free, and postage prepaid to anyone who will collect two subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Guide at \$1.50 each and send the names of the subscribers and the money collected to The Guide office; or one two-year subscription at \$8.00 will earn this book.

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Look out for further advertisements in connection with same and write or wire me for a catalogue. As it is the day after the Bull Sale, cheap fares will be issued.

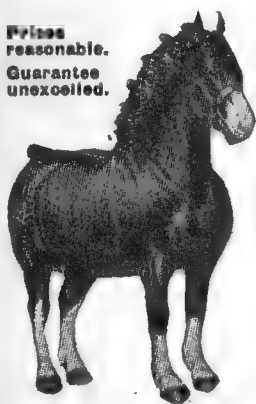
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VANSTONE & ROGERS

**JAS. BROOKS,
Manager**

North Battleford, Sask.

If you do not see what you want advertised in this issue, write us and we will put you in touch with the makers

Feeding Steers at Manitoba Agricultural College

The Manitoba Agricultural College has just completed feeding operations with eighteen steers. Having a quantity of rusted oat sheaf for feeding, and knowing numbers of feeding cattle were going to the States, the Animal Husbandry Department entered the market last fall and bought thirty-four feeding steers. Eighteen of those were put into a feeding trial and the balance fed for use in the college dining room. With the eighteen under test, the object was to try out feeding the more expensive high priced feeding cattle that usually go to American feed lots, to use rusted oat sheaves for roughage, and to get some data on the use of ensilage in steer feeding. The cattle were bought early in October, before the low point of the market was reached, but at the time of the greatest demand from American cattle feeders. The cattle bought were heavier and better quality than most Canadian stockmen take out, and the loss of this type of cattle to our trade is constantly lamented. Manitoba farmers usually avoid this kind, because of its higher price, with the prospect of a narrower spread between fall and spring prices with such cattle as compared with the thinner kind.

The eighteen steers were divided into three lots at the time of purchase. Six were of Aberdeen-Angus breeding, and were designated Lot No. 1. Lot No. 2 consisted of six of Shorthorn breeding, and Lot No. 3 were of Hereford breeding. Lots Nos. 1 and 3 cost \$7.00 per cwt., and Lot No. 2, \$6.75 per cwt. The cattle ran on the field until November 14 when they were weighed up for feeding, and the feeding continued one hundred and twenty-five days.

The cattle were put into large box stalls which had very poor ventilation, and which could not be remedied on account of the construction work being under investigation. In the cold weather which prevailed, most of the time the walls and ceilings were very wet, and the cattle no doubt made less response to feed than if they had been in an open shed or properly ventilated boxes.

When feeding operations began, corn was worth \$39 per ton, or nearly two cents per lb., oats 1½ cents per lb., barley 2 cents, and bran 1½ cents. At these prices it was decided to feed half corn and half bran which made a mixture worth slightly over 1½ cents per lb. Sheaves were valued at \$9.00 per ton, or three cents each, and ensilage at \$5.00 per ton. A charge of five cents per head per day for labor was made.

Made Almost \$20 Per Head

Lots Nos. 1 and 2 were fed sheaves and the grain mixture, and Lot No. 3 was given sheaves, ensilage and the same quantity of grain. At the start, all took three sheaves each per day, and in addition Lot No. 3 ate 30 lbs. of ensilage a day. Throughout the whole test, each lot ate the same quantities of sheaf and grain and Lot No. 3, in addition, ate the 30 lbs. of ensilage per head daily.

The grain allowance at the start was 2 lbs. per head per day, which in a month was worked up to six lbs. a day. Increases were then made more gradually until by March 9 they were getting 10 lbs. of grain per day, and from January 12 to the end of the period, they took four sheaves a day.

The gains made indicate that ensilage was not profitable in feeding these steers, but there are a few circumstances that have to be considered: First, that the ensilage was made from very immature corn, due to a late spring and early fall frosts, and second, the whitefaced steers were older than the others, and in higher flesh when they went on feed.

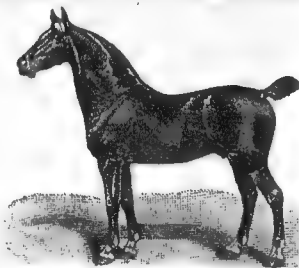
The following is a statement of the feeding operations:

	Lot 1	Lot 2	Lot 3
Weights, Nov. 14 ..	6,330	6,230	6,305
Cost on Market ..	\$435.96	\$394.33	\$417.76
Keeping Cost ..	190.97	191.87	246.78
Selling Charges ..	11.82	11.82	11.82
Total cost ..	\$638.75	\$598.02	\$676.36
Selling weights ..	7,470	7,295	7,280
Total Gain ..	1,140	1,065	895
Gain per head per day ..	1.6	1.4	1.1
Cost per lb. of grain ..	.17	.18	.27
Profit ..	127.90	149.72	67.69
Profit per steer ..	21.31	24.92	10.76
Increase in market price per cwt. between fall and spring ..	3.25	3.50	3.25
Average profit per steer ..			\$19.18

The operation shows that the ensilage

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A Safe, Speedy and Positive Cure for
Curb, Splint, Sweeney, Capped Hock,
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Boils, Swellings; Stops Lameness
and allays pain. Heals Sores, Cuts,
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the end is not in sight. This hits the
farmer particularly hard on his work
harness because it gets such rough
usage.

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bands and billets, gives him a strong,
serviceable work-harness equipment at
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Griffith's Giant Rope Traces will
stand a tremendous amount of rough
usage. They are as strong as leather
and only cost about a quarter as
much. Per set of four, \$4.50 (\$5.00
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coming more and more popular. They
wear well. Price, per pair, with
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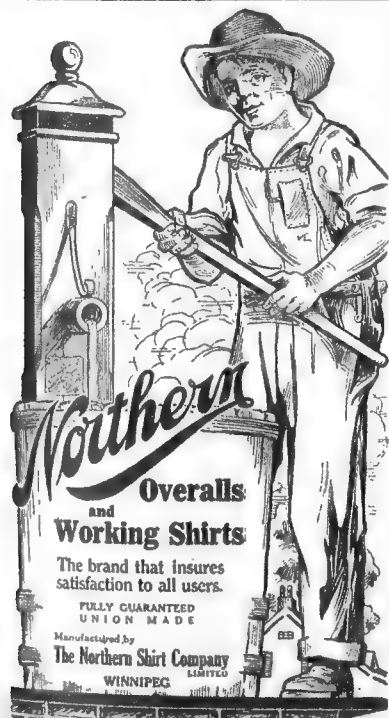
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age in this case increased the cost of making gains, that the average daily gain in this type of short-keep steers was 1.8 lbs. per day, and that rusted oat sheaf proved a satisfactory roughage for fattening cattle, as there was not a case of a steer going off feed.

The Mail Bag

Continued from Page 15

to indulge in—pleasant and extremely mischievous, so far as our real interests and those of our country are concerned. It is premature to speak of the voice we may have in the settlement of peace, but does anyone seriously believe that we shall be allowed to alter by a hair's breadth the delicate and intricate web of European relationships? Does anyone, even the framers of the memorandum themselves, imagine that we should ever be allowed to influence the attitude of England in matters which touched English manufactures and commerce, as for instance, whether the native industries of India are to be encouraged at the expense of manufacturers in Great Britain? Is Australia to have a voice, let us say, in determining our relations with our cousins across the border? The best contribution we can make to Imperial defence or to world peace is by keeping our own house in order and by maintaining friendly and honorable relations with the foreign states with which we ourselves come into contact. Our experience has shown us, too, that those who are sent to London to represent us in any capacity do not long continue to be real representatives. Their tendency is to be overawed by the Imperial pageantry, to become mere automata who say, "Yes, sir," "No, sir," when the right strings are pulled. The essence of representation is that the representative shall be in constant contact with the people who have appointed him. Any form of Imperial control which is vested in such long-distance representatives tends to become a sort of government by committee, where the council would present matters for our mere eye or no, where there could be no real discussion of the matters passed upon.

If the objection is made that we should not be contributing men and money where we have no voice as to their disposal, the solution can scarcely lie in the direction of some more rigid Imperial organization. As matters are now, we have a very effective way of making our voice heard in these matters. If a war arises which appeals to reason and chivalry, such as the present war, we can and do take part in it. Should a war arise which we felt did not touch either our honor or our interests, we could, in practice, if not technically, stay out of it. What more direct voice in peace and war could we exercise? Supposing some central Imperial council of dominion representatives had been in existence in the present war—could they have exercised any influence in the directing of the war? The war has necessitated a less and less representative character in the councils which direct it.

It would be an incalculable disaster if a few Toronto gentlemen, political Mrs. Jellybys, who can see nothing of value or significance on this side of the Atlantic, least of all west of Toronto, should by their very untimely activities do anything to disturb the absolutely harmonious relations between us and the old land. It is a shrewd bit of politics to bring forward so delicate a matter while the stress and fevers of war make frank discussion impossible. It would be well for them—and for us—to keep in mind always that no elaborate and formally perfect scheme could have proved better in practice than the present one. In its elasticity lies its strength and promise of permanence. Canada wants no scheme of Imperial federation god-fathered by Lord Northcliffe.

N. L.

Toronto.

Estimates on the total production of 35 leading varieties of apples in the United States show Baldwins leading with 13.4 per cent. of the total crop; Ben Davis a close second, and Northern Spy third. Fourth place is held by the Winesap and fifth by the Greening.

Large drinks of ice cold water should not be given the pregnant mare.

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stand between you and expensive feeding methods. The juicy succulent silage gives your cattle summer feed the year round—increasing milk yield and producing beef cheaper than any other feed. Radford Silos are built to produce the best silage for Western farmers. Built to give years of efficient service. The long, clear, straight staves, air-tight doors, rigid, true door frame, storm-defying anchoring system, strong hoops and inner reinforcements—result in a scientifically constructed silo that gives practical results.

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25 STALLIONS

12 MARES

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These include five newly imported. All are very high class animals.

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A number of Yorkshire Boars and Sows in pig for immediate sale.

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Harrows	Gas Engines	Emerson Model L 12-20
Cultivators	Wagons	Big Four "20" Tractor
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Eggs, Butter, Poultry, Beans and Peas,
Wool, Flax and Flax Fibre.

THE CANADIAN FARM can
render NATIONAL SERVICE by
keeping up the Food Supply.

Tremendous demand, scarcity of
labour and high cost of seed insure
against over-production.

THIS YEAR it will pay to

Save the choice calves
Breed all good heifers
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Rear another brood of
chicks

Save time and labour by
planning the year's
work

Every extra effort helps.

REMEMBER it always
pays to

Test seed for vitality
Sow clean, plump seed
Treat wheat, barley and
oats for smut
Sow only on properly
prepared land
Grow the best producing
varieties

NO matter what difficulties
may face us, food production
is a supreme duty.

A great cause—

A sure reward—

A grand opportunity.

If you need information on any subject connected with the farm, write

INFORMATION BUREAU

DOMINION DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

OTTAWA

HON. MARTIN BURRELL, Minister

HARNESSING THE MOTOR CAR

With our automobile we have helped to solve the problems of power and transportation on the farm. Our car is a runabout of a 1912 model. Its first owner was no easy taskmaster, and after a couple of years of hard service the car was traded in for a later model. When we saw it—a scarred and ratty veteran—we paused.

Its appearance did not give much assurance that it would do the hard work we had planned for it. But the motor sounded good; the rear construction was quiet; and for \$250 the car was ours.

To increase the efficiency of the conventional runabout in handling errands, we took off the rear deck and substituted a removable box, three feet long, three feet high, and wide enough to fit the car. With a slatted door it has made an ideal place in which to carry wobbly calves, little pigs, or, when fall arrives, a pair of setters.

The next step was the transformation of the car into a truck capable of carrying a ton. A trailer was made by a local wheelwright working under our direction. It was just an oak frame the size of the frame of the car, floored, and with front, side and tail boards three feet high. These boards were removable.

A front axle, of the make of the car, was tied to the spindles by iron straps, and everything was made rigid. Two regular wheels with thirty-one by four-inch shoes completed the running gear, which was fastened to the frame of the trailer by two ordinary springs, the centres of which were three feet from the rear of the frame.

Under the forward end of the trailer we have an iron tongue three feet three inches long, two and three-quarters inches wide and three-quarters of an inch thick. This is bolted to the fore-bridge, extending a foot in front of the trailer. A five-eighth inch hole is bored one inch from the end. An iron strap of similar width and thickness but five feet long is bolted across the rear of the car and round the corners toward the front for about a foot. Along the sides this strap is bolted to the car's frame every four inches. While hot the strap was twisted horizontal to the body for a space of seven inches in the centre of the rear of the car. A five-eighth inch hole was bored in this flat space.

To couple the trailer and the car the tongue of the trailer is placed upon the flat space of the strap of the car, the holes are lined up, a bolt is dropped thru and cotterpinned. We have a truck at a cost of \$100.

Now for the power plant: We built a frame, using two 5 by 6 inch sticks 9 feet long, and three shorter 4 by 4 inch sticks, all oak. The two long ones were lined up parallel and secured by the three shorter ones, used as cross pieces. The system of fastening was frame and pin work. The extreme width of the frame was four feet two and a half inches. To one end of the frame two 18 inch shaft hangers were bolted, with the bearing boxes turned upside down. Thru these boxes was run five feet of 1½ inch shafting.

On the outside ends of the shaft were placed two steel pulleys of 5 inch face and 18 inch diameter. In the centre of the shaft was another steel pulley with a 6 inch face and 20 inch diameter. At the end of the frame opposite the shafting are two wooden jacks. These hold the rear axle of the car when it is backed on to them, and the tires are then removed.

Belts two inches wide are run from the wheel rims to the pulleys at the ends of the shafting. Then the centre pulley is belted to any desired machine. The motor is started and the operator shifts speeds just as in road driving. "Dropping into high," the shafting and pulleys turn with very little effort on the part of the car. Cooling is materially helped by an auxiliary oiler.

The power arrangement cost, complete with lumber, shafting hangers, pulleys, belts and labor, fifty dollars. With the car at \$250, the trailer at \$100 and the power plant at \$50, we have a total expenditure of \$400. We can change from a runabout to truck in ten seconds. To change from automobile to power plant takes about fif-

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teen minutes, most of which time is used in removing the rear shoes.

With the car proper we can do errands of varying character quickly and at small expense. Nor have we forgotten that the car was built for a pleasure vehicle. As a truck we have carried lumber, hay, grain, fertilizer, corn stover and cows. We have made forty miles an hour with the empty trailer and have averaged twenty miles an hour on a thirty-mile run with half a ton of furniture.

With the power plant we have run a silage cutter, corn husker, corn sheller, grinding mill and wood saw.

Cost of maintenance has been very small, while efficiency has been close to a hundred per cent.—RAY COX, in the Country Gentleman.

RAILWAY INVESTIGATION

Ottawa, March 26.—That in connection with the Canadian Northern and Grand Trunk Pacific systems Canada must either continue for several years more its system of subsidies and loans or to nationalize the roads, is said to be the outstanding conclusion to be drawn from a majority report of the commission recently appointed to make a survey of the whole railway situation of the Dominion.

In connection with the Grand Trunk Pacific, the majority report finds that while over \$36,000,000 have been declared in dividends to the shareholders, little provision has been made for depreciation and sinking fund. The members of the commission are of the opinion that a board of directors 3,000 miles away cannot effectively manage a Canadian railroad. It is stated that the life of a car is only twenty years and that, as a result of the lack of provision for depreciation, the Grand Trunk is only running one car for every seven run by the Canadian Pacific. The majority report is of the opinion that the expenditure of \$51,000,000 would be required to run the road on an economic earning base. This would include the G.T.P.

The amount estimated as necessary to put the Canadian Northern on a running basis is \$50,000,000.

In this connection it is interesting to note that the sponsors of the Canadian Northern bill of last session contended that the amount therein provided for would put the road on a firm basis, and that no more financial aid would be required from parliament.

The special commission of inquiry into Canada's transportation problem, to which reference is made above, was appointed by the Dominion government last year, and comprises Alfred H. Smith, president of the New York Central lines; Sir Henry L. Drayton, chairman of the Board of Railway Commissioners for Canada; and W. M. Ackworth, of England, a railway authority. The commission was authorized to inquire into and make a report upon the general problem of transportation in Canada. It was instructed to inquire into the status of each of the three principal railway systems—the Canadian Pacific, the Grand Trunk (including the Grand Trunk Pacific), and the Canadian Northern. The inquiry was to cover the physical condition of the lines, the methods of operation, connections in the United States, steamship connections, capitalization, fixed charges and net earnings. The commission was instructed to report upon "the re-organization of any of the said railways or the acquisition thereof by the state, and, in the latter case, the most effective system of operation, whether in connection with the Intercolonial railway or otherwise."

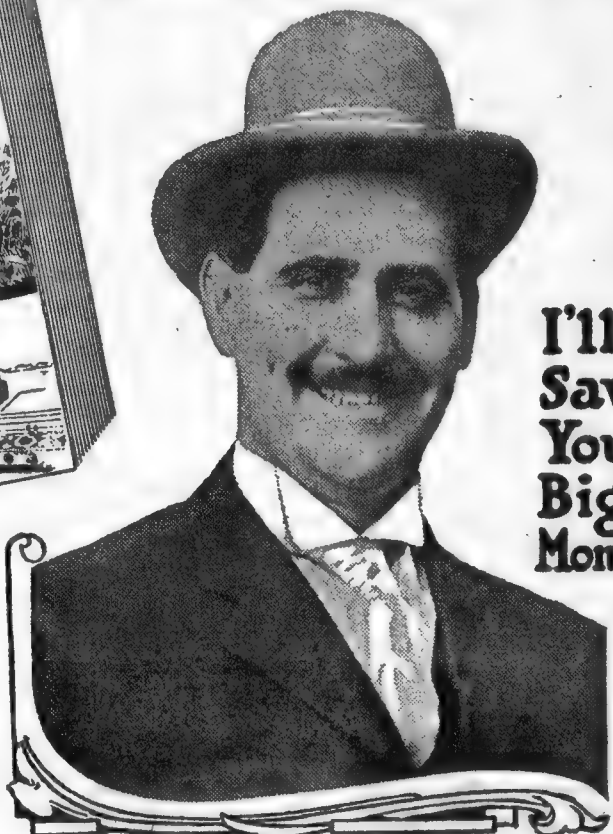
The commission was appointed in keeping with a pledge made to the Dominion parliament last May, when the House of Commons was asked to vote a loan of \$15,000,000 to the Canadian Northern and \$8,000,000 to the Grand Trunk Pacific. The house was informed that these loans were for the purpose of keeping these railway systems going until an independent and searching inquiry into the whole transportation situation of Canada could be made.

The commission has been continuously employed since last September. Its report, the principal provisions of which are foreshadowed in the despatch from Ottawa published above, will, it is expected be submitted to parliament when it resumes its duties on April 19.



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The machine that brings a pay check every week of the year. The peer of them all. Let the big free book tell you all about it. It also illustrates and describes the great Galloway Line of Masterpiece Gasoline Engines, Manure Spreaders and many other farming implements that you must have to get the full returns from your soil. I will save you money and give you besides, the highest quality ever obtained in farm machinery.

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W. H. BRETT, President.

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It costs as much to erect a poor fence as a good one. A heavy fence lasts longer, gives better satisfaction, and is therefore cheaper in the end.

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House Paint. A pure linseed oil paint for exterior or interior painting at, per gallon... \$3.00
 Silicate of iron barn paint, will not peel or blister, guaranteed to keep its color.
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No. 3 Crown, a good all-round barrow, weight 70 lbs... \$4.75
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We are agents for Beatty Bros. Hay Carriers, Litter Carriers, Cow Stalls, Stable Fittings, etc. Write us for descriptive catalog, or send us particulars of the size of your barn and we will quote you a price F.O.B. your station.

We specially invite Secretaries of Grain Growers' Associations who are buying for their members, to write us for prices on all goods they require.

Saskatoon Hardware Co. Ltd., Saskatoon, Sask.

A Cold Blooded Proposal

British Landlords Scent Danger—Would Shift Debt to Canadians

By D. W. Buchanan

The liquidation of the Empire's War Debt by the development of the untapped resources within the Imperial dominions is the object of a committee recently formed in London. The membership of the Empire Resources Development committee as the new organization is called, includes several well-known peers, members of Parliament and other prominent individuals. Among these may be mentioned: Lords Desborough and Dunraven, Earl Grey, Lord Islington, the Earls of Plymouth and Selborne, Sir Horace Plunkett, W. Astor, Alfred Bigland, Sir Starr Jameson, Henry Page Croft, L. Worthington Evans, John Hodge, H. J. Maskinder, G. C. Marks, J. A. Seddon, Moncton Frewen, H. Wilson Fox and Rupert Gwynne.

Empire Farm Scheme

A memorandum by Moncton Frewen has been laid before the committee which states that there are possibilities of the rapid development of the tropical and sub-tropical portions of the Empire and of its fisheries. In all these cases there is nothing to prevent a board of development getting to work at once for revenue purposes on raw material of endless quantity and quality. But with the good will of Canada a scheme could be undertaken which would add infinitely to the wealth and prosperity of the Dominion and would provide the Empire's food from the Empire's "farm."

The memorandum suggests that an Imperial Development Board should arrange with the Dominion of Canada for the purchase of some 200,000,000 acres of arable land in great blocks in Alberta, Saskatchewan, Manitoba and British Columbia for, say £40,000,000, paid by England at the rate of £10,000,000 a year, and on the condition that the Dominion Government spend the whole of that capital in the immediate development of her great and fertile north land. It is believed that the value of these great lands in such an Empire farm would speedily reach £20 an acre, or, in all, the Empire would receive in cash £4,000,000,000—the value of its debts for war or pre-war.

How It Could be Done

In the Empire Review Mr. Frewen in discussing his scheme among other things says: "The men I saw in the early eighties tramp in and settle up the free lands of Minnesota, the Dakotas, Nebraska, Kansas, Utah, Idaho, Washington and Oregon have by this time made modest fortunes, and have sons and even grandsons to settle in life. Already they are swarming north to the new region. What will these capitalist immigrants pay for 200-acre farms, half developed and tributary to the markets of the Atlantic seaboard and Europe, westward by the Panama Canal, eastward by Hudson's Bay?"

"I say with entire conviction that if financed on the instalment plan—the plan of the Irish Land Act, connected with the name of the late Mr. George Wyndham—they will purchase these farms readily at £20 an acre. £20 an acre in twenty or even forty instalments, with three per cent. interest—here, then, is a sum, its security constantly improving, of four thousand millions sterling which the Americans will pay—spread over forty years, in order to insure their food supplies for those whose annual turnover in America's factories is five thousand millions a year. Let Canada to this large project supply the land; she is today giving her fertile lands away to the first comer; let her present this virgin area to the Empire instead. Next Great Britain will find the labor and the capital, and while the instalments paid will, in twenty or forty years, have amortised all the national debts of the Empire, Canada will also have been enriched by

the splendid settlement of a million virile families."

Evidently the British landlords scent danger and they are casting about for a means of escape. The list of promoters of this gigantic swindle in-

cludes a considerable bunch of "noble" lords and a couple of common knights thrown in to make up weight. Lord and landlord, of course, means about the same thing in Britain. What is more natural than that these landlords should hit upon a land scheme as the means of shifting the burden of the war debt upon others. They have exploited the people of Britain for centuries. They first robbed the people of their land, and then they shifted the taxes from the land to the producers. They have become the wealthiest aristocracy in the world, thru the power which land monopoly has given them to transfer the earnings of the toilers into their own pockets. They have compelled the people of Britain to pay tribute to them for centuries, without giving any value in return for the taxes which they have levied upon the people. And now with the enormous war debt upon the nation they begin to fear for their special privileges.

If the landlords are patriotically desirous of helping to pay off the war debt, let them give up their own lands. If the lands of Britain were given over to the people, to whom they rightfully belong, they would find it comparatively easy to meet the war debt. Let them set the land free. Let the people have access to the land for the production of wealth, and the war debt problem will be solved. Surely the landlords have robbed the people long enough. The men who have fought for the land have far greater claim upon it than the landlords, and when they return from the war it will be a matter for surprise if they do not assert their rights.

One of the promoters of this gigantic fraud, in explaining the empire farm scheme, said that "land now worth a dollar an acre would become worth a hundred dollars." Just so, The \$99 of increment, less cost of promotion and development, would go to pay off the war debt. Subsidised railways would be built to develop the land. A great stream of immigration would be turned in and the people would do the rest. The people would create the wealth by their labor, and the wealth would be taken from them thru the power of land monopoly, to pay the war debt. The landlords would then be exempted from responsibility for the debt contracted in defending their land.

It would be a very dull intellect that would not recognize in a moment that the increase in land values to \$100 per acre would make it very difficult to get a start on the land. It would shut out all but the wealthy from the land. Our farmers would soon become a tenant class. The land would pass into the hands of a few wealthy persons and those who used the land would pay a large portion of their earnings to the groundlords. Dearer land in the country would also mean dearer land in the towns and cities. House owners would become fewer. Overcrowding in the cities would be increased. Slum conditions would become more acute. The greatest poverty always exists where the land is the most valuable. Dearest land in the country would drive more and more people into the cities. There would be keener competition for jobs. Unemployment and all the miseries which arise therefrom, would be multiplied. We would have the worst conditions of the old world duplicated here.

We would reap a harvest of unemployment, poverty, disease and crime. The harvest of misery and woe that comes to all peoples who have allowed exploiters to rob them of their land and shut them out from access to the

EGGS FOR HATCHING FREE

Now is the time to secure your settings of eggs. We can supply them from our famous prize winning stock, pure bred, or bred-to-lay stock in the four popular breeds, viz.: Barred Plymouth Rocks, Red Comb Rhode Island Reds, White Wyandottes, and Buff Orpingtons.

During the past few weeks The Guide has given away a large number of breeding pens to our readers who have been assisting us by collecting subscriptions. The season is now rather late for securing breeding stock and while we will be able to supply a few more of these pens it will pay you better to secure eggs for hatching at this time of the year.

Our prize winning eggs have been produced from the stock of poultry men who are undisputed leaders in their respective breeds, and have carried off the highest prizes at the big international shows. Our pure bred stock is also very desirable, and will easily hold its own at most poultry shows. Our bred-to-lay stock is from high trap nest record hens and sired by 220 and 221 egg bred males. For the special purpose of producing eggs in large quantities, this stock will be very valuable. Fill out the coupon below with your name and address, mail it to The Guide office, and we will send you our illustrated poultry folder which explains fully how you may secure our eggs for hatching absolutely free of charge. Do not delay, as the earlier you secure these eggs the more valuable will your stock be.

COUPON

The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg.

April 4, 1917

Please send me your illustrated poultry folder, which will give me particulars and instructions for securing your settings of eggs for hatching.

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Province

soil. "The taxable area would be widened," but for the benefit of those people who grow rich from the burdens of the common people.

Evils of Land Monopoly Rampant

Already the conditions due to land and trade monopoly have worked great evil in this new country. The last census showed that the agricultural population had actually decreased in many of the best farming counties of Ontario. It is now very much more difficult to get a start on the land in these new prairie provinces than it was a few years ago, thanks to the speculators and monopolists who hold nearly all the good land at all convenient to settlement. Farm tenancy is increasing rapidly all over the continent. Surely the evils of land monopoly are everywhere sufficiently apparent to lead us to oppose this proposed extension of the monopoly.

The success of this iniquitous proposal, we are told by the promoters, depends upon the perpetration of another iniquity, namely a protective tariff compact between Britain and Canada. That is, the value of our lands are to be advanced to \$100 per acre by Act of Parliament, Canadian farmers would have to be given a monopoly of the British markets, with corresponding preference for British manufacturers in Canada. Thus one form of monopoly and exploitation of the people would be accompanied by another equally vicious in principle. Not only agricultural lands, but other natural resources, timber, minerals and even the fisheries are to be developed in the same fashion by the proposed "Empire Board," so that the tariff monopoly would have to be extended to "protect" everything. Beautiful, is it not?

I am addressing this article to The Grain Growers' Guide so that the farmers may be put on their guard as to this scandalous proposal. The farmers of Canada represent the only organized body sufficiently powerful to prevent the carrying out of this thing, should it assume a dangerous position. One would scarcely imagine that any serious attempt could be made to put it into effect; but then our politicians do some strange things. We have the same kind of exploitation going on all the time. Practically all the great fortunes in Canada have been secured by the exploitation of our natural resources in exactly the same way as proposed by the British lords. The only difference is that it has gone to build up private fortunes instead of paying off the British debt. Vast fortunes have been made in this way by people who never lived in Canada or who were only temporary residents here. Is it not time we were shaking off the old monopolies, rather than to countenance further gigantic exploitations?

REPORT ON NICKEL SITUATION

Toronto, March 26.—The Royal Commission on Nickel has reported in the Ontario legislature. Its findings are briefly summarized as follows:

The nickel ore deposits in Ontario are much more extensive and offer better facilities for the production of nickel at low cost than do those of any other country. Any of the processes now in use for the refining of nickel could be successfully carried on in Ontario. The most satisfactory method would be the electrolytic process. The commission believes the present system of mining taxation to be just and equitable in the public interest and the best known system for the province. It says the present rate of taxation of three per cent. should not be raised above five per cent. The output of the refineries to be built in Ontario will fully meet, if not surpass, the entire requirements of the British Empire. It does not favor government ownership, stating that it would probably cost one hundred million dollars to secure for the people of Canada the deposits and plants around Sudbury.

Editor's Note.—The report of this commission is interesting, in view of the fact that the International Nickel Company which controls most of the output is said to have made \$16,000,000 this year in profits and has been making profits very much in that proportion for the past three years. It secured the properties for a song and has only been paying \$40,000 a year taxes heretofore.

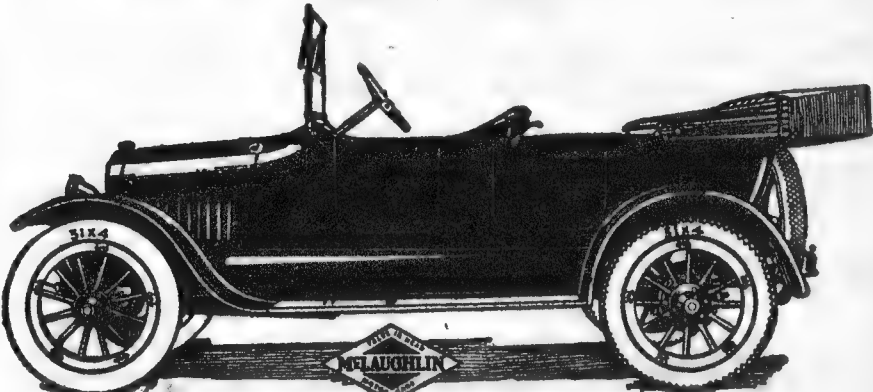


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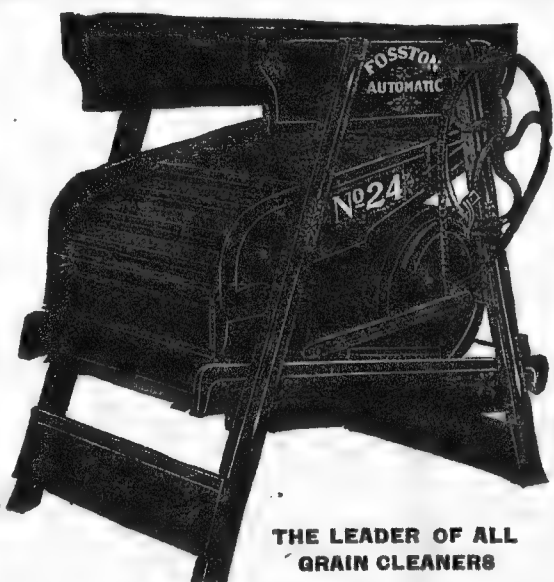
\$925.00 f. o. b. Oshawa. Spare tire extra.

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Automatic Cleaner

**IT IS THE BETTER Why?
MACHINE**

The main reason is our patented zinc wheat gang for separating Wild or Tame Oats from Wheat. This gang consists of nine (9) zinc sieves, so arranged that the most thorough separation is assured, besides giving you a big capacity. Then the bottom screen, 36 ins. long, equipped with our patented cleaning rack (to keep it clean).

Then we have the reciprocating crank motion of the lower screen and the upper shoe, which takes away all jar from the machine and makes it last much longer.

Good Crops Cannot Be Grown From Poor Grain—BUY A FOSSTON

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Assets Over Liabilities	\$928,545.77
Number of Farmers Insured Dec. 31st, 1916	33,107
Amount of Insurance in Force	\$56,128,717.00
Increase in Business During 1916	\$8,053,428.00

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THE WAWANESA MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY

FIRST—Because it is owned and operated by the Farmers of the three Prairie Provinces for their mutual benefit and not to enrich stockholders of a company formed to accumulate wealth at the expense of the insurer.

SECOND—The cost of insurance is not only very low, but you are not required to pay your premiums in advance unless you prefer doing so, and no interest is charged where premium notes are taken. The agent's fee is all that is required to be paid in cash.

THIRD—The Company is thoroughly reliable, and its policies are better adapted

to Farm Insurance than any others issued. The use of steam threshers permitted free of charge.

FOURTH—The costs of adjustment of loss claims are paid by the Company and not by the insured.

FIFTH—Insurance on livestock covers them against loss by fire anywhere on the farm, and by lightning anywhere in Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta.

SIXTH—That this is the largest Farmers' Mutual Fire Insurance Company in Canada and must therefore be giving the best satisfaction.



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GEO. WEIR, General Manager for Canada, Toronto.

Branch Offices at Winnipeg, Regina, Edmonton.

MAKING SUGAR BARONS

(By R. McKenzie, Secretary, Canadian Council of Agriculture)

The people of Canada consume yearly close to 700,000,000 pounds of sugar. With a population of nearly 8,000,000, this means about 90 pounds for every man, woman and child in the Dominion. Sugar is imported in the raw state, that is in crystallized form, dark brown in color, and is refined by our sugar refining plants located in Halifax, St. John, N.B., Montreal and Vancouver. Under the Fielding Tariff the rates of duty on sugar were fixed as follows:

	Preferential Tariff per 100 lbs.	General Tariff per 100 lbs.
Refined Sugar, 99°	\$0.83	\$1.24
Raw Sugar, 96°	.52	.83
Difference between rates	\$0.30	\$0.41

This difference between the rate of duty paid by the refiner on the imported raw sugar and the duty on the refined sugar constitutes the refiner's protection. In 1913 Sir Thos. White, finance minister, raised the difference between the rate on refined and raw sugar—that is the refiner's protection—to 42¢ per 100 pounds under the Preferential Tariff and 50 1-6¢ under the Intermediate and General Tariff.

At the war session of 1914, the minister raised the duty on many articles declared to be solely for the purpose of getting more revenue, among others the duty on sugar was raised, and Mr. White took advantage of the opportunity to raise the duty on refined sugar, designed solely for more protection to the refiners. The new rates of duties prescribed by Sir Thomas in 1914 were:

	Preferential Tariff per 100 lbs.	General Tariff per 100 lbs.
Refined Sugar, 99°	\$1.63	\$2.07 2-3
Raw Sugar, 96°	1.03	1.37
Difference between rates	\$0.59	\$0.70

This indicates a difference in favor of the refiners of about 30¢ per 100 pounds, as compared to the 1913 tariff, and 60¢ as compared to the Fielding tariff of 1907. 596,865,985 pounds of raw sugar were imported by the Canadian refiners, according to the report of the Trade and Commerce for the year ending March 31, 1916, giving the half dozen sugar refining establishments the sum of \$1,790,597.00 over the Fielding Tariff, and \$1,193,731.00 over Sir Thos. White's tariff schedule of 1913.

That the Canadian manufacturers have the complete monopoly of the sugar business of Canada since the last increase in customs duties is clearly indicated by the fact that in 1916 there were only 2,084,685 pounds of refined sugar imported into Canada, while for the year ending March 31, 1913, there were 19,996,511 pounds so imported. As a proof that the contribution of sugar to the high cost of living is not due to an abnormal increase in the price of the raw product, the Trade and Navigation returns report that upwards of 580 million pounds of raw sugar were imported in 1913 at an average cost of 2 7-10 cents per pound, and upwards of 596 million pounds were imported in 1916, at an average cost per pound of 3 4-10 cents, only an increase in the cost of imported raw sugar of 7-10 cents per pound.

SENDING BACK FUNDS OF 222ND

The boys of the 222nd battalion who were recruited from Area A in the southern part of Manitoba are thinking of the dependants "back home."

A letter has been received by A. E. Ham, chief of the provincial insurance department, which was written by Col. J. Lightfoot, who was in command of the battalion.

The letter explains the whole situation. He says, writing from Seaford Camp, England, on March 1.

"I have made arrangements to send all the monies, including regimental fund, canteen fund and bank fund back to Canada for the benefit of dependants of all ranks of the 222nd battalion. It is the request of the officers that yourself, F. C. Kennedy and J. W. Ackland should act as trustees for the fund and distribute this fund to needy cases, either direct or thru the ladies' auxiliary of the 222nd. I might say that I have always kept a tight rein on any donations we have made thru the canteen fund, and we, therefore, have a

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Is a promise to pay, secured by land

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You are independent now.
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dependence.
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Send age next Birthdate.
We will supply complete informa-
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carry Life Insurance. In nine cases
out of ten the man whose life is
unprotected believes in Insurance,
intends to insure—but procrastin-
ates. "I will insure next year," he
says, forgetting that if only one
could count upon "next year" there
would be no need for Life Insurance.

The Great-West Life Policies are is-
sued on terms so attractive that
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Plans are available to meet every
need and circumstance, and pre-
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For the names of fifteen music lovers we will send
you 25c. worth of music from our catalog FREE.
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very nice surplus. "I will send this
money thru the Bank of England, to be
placed in the Portage Avenue branch
of the Molsons Bank, Winnipeg, to
the credit of the trustees of the 222nd
battalion funds. I trust that you will
be agreeable to act in this capacity and
also the other members to whom I am
writing."

Opinions on Our Banking System

Continued from Page 9

this means homesteading and starting as
his father did before him. Most likely
he has not pecuniary means to develop
his land, at least not sufficient. He must
choose one of these courses or else go to
the city, to help add to the already
keen labor competition that exists there
in most lines, and further aggravate the
old problem of how to keep the people
on the land.

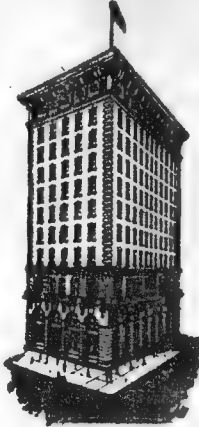
The same problem faces the ordinary
man in the cities, tho his choice is still
narrower and usually he has also the
handicap of a fair amount of ignorance
to contend with, first perhaps as hired
help, and again later when he tries to
get a start for himself.

Pioneering has now a different mean-
ing from what it had 100 or 50 years
ago. Now it does not necessarily mean
a wild life on the open plains. In fact
it rather means more the opposite, the
getting a piece of land and developing
it to its fullest possible capacity under
the given circumstances. It means
breaking up the land and buying ani-
mals and building houses, and in short
of making of a wilderness a civilized
country in the shortest time possible.
Such certainly requires capital of some
kind. This capital must be found, either
as it usually is found by the impe-
cunious, by scurrying back at periods to
the older settlements and working for
wages until a temporarily sufficient
amount is earned, or after a little start
has been made and the individual in
question has just had a chance to show
to some extent his mettle and his ability,
he may try to secure the temporary
financing of his scheme in a small way,
by the nearest local financial institu-
tion, pending the coming of his crop
returns. And I think it is safe to as-
sume that the second mentioned type
of pioneer is the one who will do the
most to bring his community up to the
front, as by making his efforts along
the lines he does, he is able to stay
personally with his undertaking and give
it all of his best effort and unstinted
care.

I claim that in every individual who
attempts to acquire, for purposes of
making a home, a parcel of raw land,
or of land in the newer parts of the
country, there is latent a certain poten-
tiality for increasing the wealth of that
country: that every such individual is
in practically a geometrically opposite
position from the man engaged in every
other occupation, insofar as his labor
is production and not conversion. Fur-
ther than that, all other classes depend
on him for their existence. If such an
individual in order to establish him-
self in his occupation needs a limited
financial assistance, then when such as-
sistance is withheld, the progress of the
country is retarded just to that extent.
If the withholding of such credit were to
be put into effect over a wide area of
producing land, the production would
be lessened, and if it were put into
effect, and kept in effect over the newer
and only half improved areas of our
land, the further development of those
areas would to a great extent be
checked, and I hardly hesitate to say,
the development of new areas would be
stopped altogether.

In every community in the west, es-
pecially the newer west, are to be found
large numbers of farmers who, accord-
ing to Mr. Brown's standard are not en-
titled to any credit or assistance from
a bank. The reason for their being in
such positions may be manifold. The
majority of them are good farmers for
all of that. They are men of ambition
who have struck out from the old com-
munities. Often coming a considerable
distance, they have found something un-
looked for in the new conditions facing
them and have had setbacks. They
may even be facing the probability of
being compelled to abandon the idea of
farming on their own. What is to be

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wota, Watrous, Webb, Wayburn, Wilkie, Windhorst, Wolseley, York-
ton, Zealandia.

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Established 1871

Paid Up Capital and Reserve, \$13,000,000

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F. L. Patton Superintendent of Western Branches Winnipeg

ESTABLISHED 1875

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The undersigned have for sale some excellent farm lands, which have come
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at nearly \$2.00 per bushel and all other farm products correspondingly high
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HAIL DEPT. WINNIPEG.

done with them? A policy of strict conservatism in rural finance would soon drive a lot of these men off the land as independent farmers or drive them off the land altogether. Can we afford to lose them? No. These very men who have the initiative to strike out for themselves and the ambition to stay with the attempt are the class that do most of our colonizing and establish our new settlements and the communities in which the very institutions who desire restricted credit later on enter for the purpose of making money. Further, if these settlers were barred from securing in reason the credit they require from some source, it would be equal to compelling them to remain forever, or nearly so in the ranks of the laboring class. It would be the greatest factor possible in the tendency to form permanent castes. Had such a policy been carried out in the past, our present country would have been a great deal behind what it is now; how much it is impossible to estimate. The monied institutions, very true, might not have lost so many dollars, but on the other hand their territory would have been so much more restricted that they would not have made nearly so much money either.

There is of course such a thing as abusing credit, and there is indiscriminate credit. At the same time our banks should remember that while they are given the opportunity of doing certain business they are at the same time shouldered with a duty towards the country which gives them the opportunity, and that country comes in contact with them not only thru its government but also thru the private individuals with whom they daily transact business, and who, taken collectively really are the country. If credit to farmers were to be restricted along the lines laid down in the article mentioned, it would be paramount to offering credit to those only who do not require it, and leaving out those who do. Some of the most honest and most capable men on our western farms today are men who need the assistance that it appears is going to be refused. Whether an individual is really worthy of support, whether he has the qualities to make good, or whether he has the honesty really to desire to repay, no one can be in a better position to say than a local bank manager who really knows his community. If a farmer who is beyond doubt capable, who is honest, who is thrifty and ambitious and a hard worker, but of small means is to be refused credit for the simple reason that he has not already reached a practically independent position, is there not somewhat of a moral obligation there which is not being met?

There is also an especially jarring note in the policy as outlined which must strike any reader in the west especially with considerable force. Money, at the present time and if measured in terms of other commodities is worth only say about 60 per cent. of what it was worth some three years ago. That would mean that an advance to a farmer of \$1,000 now would be worth a little, if any, more to him now, other circumstances being equal, than an advance of \$600 was then. We all know there is no arguing the point—that credit has not been extended along the lines now being recommended, but rather has been based somewhat on the needs and personal quality of the borrower coupled with his ability to pay. Now it is proposed to so alter the credits as to lessen them. And at the same time as, thru restricted credit, the country taken as a whole, is due to be faced with the possibility of being curtailed in its production, comes appeal after appeal from the people's representatives, the government, for extra efforts to bring into use every available acre of tillable land. Lately it has even been put up to the people of the province of Saskatchewan that the Dominion looked to them to be the mainstay of the empire in cereal production owing to their large tillable area. At the same time we are told that we have in the past been too lavishly supplied with borrowed funds, and that in every interest the supply must be curtailed. It appears to the ordinary layman somewhat hard to reconcile the two attitudes. These facts appear outstanding in discussion on credits; that if money has been lost thru short term farm loans, it has been so lost, not so much because the people to whom it was advanced were

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stand second to none both in quality and classification. Supposing you had upwards of Twenty-Five Million Dollars to invest, and wished to receive the highest rates of interest consistent with safety, could you improve on the distribution of such a large sum? Study the following table of comparison, as at December 31st, 1915 and 1916:

	1915	1916
First Mortgage	42.02	37.59
Government Municipal and School Debentures	23.01	32.58
Loans to Policyholders	16.24	15.38
Stocks	5.36	4.48
Cash	4.21	2.95
Railway Bonds	1.18	.83
Industrial Bonds	1.80	1.12
Interest Accrued and Outstanding	3.25	3.10
Premiums Deferred and Outstanding	2.02	1.98
Real Estate, Call Loans, Etc.	.91	.59
	100.00	100.00



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on the whole not worthy, as because the individual managers were at the time of loaning not well enough acquainted with their personal risks. That if the western provinces, especially in the newer localities are to keep up their production, they must be assisted by way of short term credits with which to operate their farms; that if all were to be barred from securing the use of such credits except the farmers who stood as well as appears required, a vast majority of the smaller farmers would practically be put out of business. And I would say that the biggest factor in determining whether the ordinary small farmer should be assisted or not, is, not exactly what he already has, but his personality, his ability to make good. It is the man getting the loan who is carrying the heaviest risk, for in the balance hangs all he has, and he has first, all the uncertainties of nature to contend with, and also the uncertainties of the world's market, while the amount of his indebtedness and its conditions remain fixed.

A. K.

Efros, Sask.

RESERVE FUND NOT INVESTED CAPITAL

In his last article Mr. Brown tried hard to explain the large profits made by the banks. He wanted the reserve fund to be looked upon as invested capital, so that the profits would be cut in two. This of course, is just an endeavor to get out of a difficult situation. Why, if the banks want to be taken as invested capital, don't they transfer it to capital account?

Here are the banks increasing their business at a tremendous rate yet their responsibility to the public is not increasing even a measurable distance to it. Will Mr. Brown tell us just what addition has been made during the last ten years to paid-up capital and what increase of business during the same period? The reason why there is practically no increase in paid-up capital seems to be that they do not want to commit themselves any further to the double liability under the Bank Act, and further, because of the tax on capital. Also an increase of capital would bring down the value of the existing shares.

The banks have power to issue notes up to the amount of their paid-up capital without tax. (There is a temporary war tax of one per cent. on it at present). Besides this power of issue, during the crop moving period they can issue excess up to 15 per cent. of their combined capital and reserve, but on this excess a tax of 5 per cent. is charged by the government. This excess feature was as a result of a shortage of currency in 1907. Had there been a larger amount of paid-up capital this would have been obviated.

About three years ago what is known as the Central Gold Reserve was instituted. When a bank is getting up to its limit in circulation, it deposits part of its cash reserves (don't mix the cash reserve with the reserve fund, the reserve fund is an accumulation of surplus, just as in any other business) in the Central Gold Reserve. Every bank has power to issue notes against an equal amount of gold deposited in the Central Gold Reserve. The result of this arrangement is that a bank can use part of its cash reserve to supply currency on which it pays no tax. It gets them out of the difficulty of having to pay a tax on excess currency during the crop moving period and they are able to get along without making any addition to capital. Few banks now make use of the power to issue excess, they don't need to and by not doing so they save five per cent. on this issue. In view of the manifest reluctance on the part of the banks to increase their capital for above reasons how can Mr. Brown expect us to look on the reserve fund as invested capital?

Will Mr. Brown kindly explain his statement that shareholders have paid in, in cash, 58 per cent. of the reserve fund? It might be very interesting.

I should like to see a movement in our association for a national system of banks, with a national currency similar to that in use in England at present. The British Labor Party have the nationalization of banks as part of their program. Shall we follow the lead of this powerful party? Why not?

SINE MORA.

Friction

Is the Problem Solved in Hudson Super-Six

This is to give you a clear understanding of what the Super-Six motor means.

This is why it holds unquestioned the leading place in Motordom. Why it won all the worth-while records. Why it stopped the trend toward Eights and Twelves. And why it gave supremacy—perhaps forever—to this new type of a Six.

What Friction Does

Motion causes friction. You know this in farm machinery. It is friction that finally destroys it.

In a high-speed motor the vibration makes friction a big problem. A large part of the power is consumed by it. The motor's endurance is limited.

So the chief problem in motor car engineering has been the reduction of friction.

Sixes Disappointed

The Six-type was adopted to lessen this vibration. The Light Six, with small bore, was made to lessen it further. But the highest attainment in a Light Six proved a disappointment. Motor friction was not reduced as engineers had hoped.

So some leading makers, including the Hudson, started tests with Eights and Twelves. It was hoped that twin motors, set at angles, would solve the friction problem.

Then Came This

That was in 1915. Many engineers thought the Six type was doomed. That the V-types would displace it, as they had in certain cars.

But in that year Hudson engineers invented the Super-Six. In December, 1915, we were granted patents on it.

Tests proved that this invention added 80 per cent to the efficiency of the Six. And it did that solely by reducing friction beyond any other type.

All Records Won

Last year, in a hundred tests, the Super-Six won all the stock-car records which can prove a motor's value. It won the records for speed, for hill-climbing, for quick acceleration and endurance.

It broke the 24-hour endurance record by 32 per cent. It twice broke the transcontinental record in one continuous 7000-mile round trip.

So, in performance and endurance, the Super-Six has no rival. And that is due to the fact that friction is reduced almost to nil.

The Economy Car

This endurance will probably double the life of the Hudson car. The reduction of friction saves immense power waste.

In addition, we this year add to the Hudson a wonderful gasoline saver.

So the Hudson Super-Six means economy to you. It means a daily saving—in the long run, a very big saving.

It means pride in your car. The Super-Six owner knows that he rules the road. And, in beauty and luxury, the car stands out as a master-piece in any crowd.

You can have all this, and still save money, because of the Super-Six economies. These are things to consider well when you buy a car to keep.

If you don't know the nearest Hudson dealer, ask us for his name. Let him show you all the ways in which this master car excels.



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Limousine Landaulet . . . 4150

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We have a small quantity of choice registered Marquis Wheat left over from our big seed grain competition. This wheat was carefully selected from the best grown in the Prairie Provinces. It is all first generation, that is, grown from hand selected seed, guaranteed to be absolutely pure in variety, free from all noxious weed seeds, plump, free from frost, and germinating 98 per cent. There is no better seed available for a small seed plot of from a quarter to two or three acres from which to grow the seed for seeding a larger acreage next year. Any person who wishes to become a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association may use this seed as foundation stock and become eligible for membership. This wheat is all put up in 20, 40 and 80 lb. sacks, inspected and sealed by an expert inspector of the Seed Growers' Association, which guarantees the quality. The price at which we will sell this seed, sacks free, is: 20 pound sack, \$1.40; 40 pound sack, \$2.65; 80 pound sack, \$5.00.

With each order we will send instructions prepared by Seager Wheeler for preparing the seed plot, taking care of the grain, hand selection in the fall, threshing and maintaining the standard of quality. We have only a small quantity and orders are limited to 5 bushels each, orders to be filled in the order in which they are received.

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GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

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PERCHERONS—WE AIM TO SELL THE KIND with quality. If in the market this spring for a stud call and see them. A few young Shorthorn bulls for sale. C. D. Roberts & Sons, 330 College Ave., Winnipeg. 13tf

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EGGS—THAT WILL HATCH—EGGS, FROM my trap-nest 200 egg strains, Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes, S. and R. C. Reds, White and Buff Orpingtons, Mammoth Pekin ducks, Toulouse geese. Prepare to get eggs next winter by hatching eggs from Alberta's greatest trap-nested egg producing strains. Over 300 trap-nests used. Official trap-nest records: Second Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition, my pen No. 14, Barred Rocks, won 3rd place with 1,000 eggs in 11 months. Fifth International Egg Laying Contest, B.C., my pen No. 23, Barred Rocks, laid 992 eggs in 11 months. Third Alberta Trap-nest Laying Competition, my pen No. 18 is leading at end of 3rd month. Allan R. Gillies, Clover Bar, Alberta. 12tf

EGGS AND DAY OLD CHICKS FROM OUR highly prolific strains of trap-nested, bred-to-lay poultry—Barred, Buff, White Rocks, Buff Orpingtons, White Wyandottes, Rose and Single Comb Reds, and S. C. White Leghorns. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15, \$6.00 per 55, \$10.00 per 100, guaranteed 75 per cent. fertile. Chicks, \$8.00 per 25, \$15.00 per 50, \$25.00 per 100. Safe delivery guaranteed. Order now. The United Poultry Farms of Canada, Winnipeg, Man. 11tf

VALUE—PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE eggs, Martin's Dorcas record laying strain, special pen from 2 year old hens and imported cockerels, \$3.00 15; other pens, \$1.75 15, \$9.00 per 100. A. F. Tavernor, Member National White Wyandotte Club, Wawanesa, Man. 11tf

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Have you ever figured out why it is that some livestock breeders get results from their advertising while others don't?

First of all the ad. should be well written. Most livestock breeders can write an attractive ad. if they give the matter a little thought and care. Where assistance in drawing up an ad. is desired, this will be readily given by The Guide's Service Department, if the advertiser will send particulars of what he wishes to advertise.

Secondly, the medium used is of very great importance. The size of the circulation and the kind of people the paper reaches must be considered. Papers with large circulations have higher advertising rates than papers of smaller circulation. The Guide's circulation exceeds 35,000 copies weekly, which is larger than that of any other farm paper in Western Canada. Also farmers have confidence in The Guide because it is their own paper. This confidence is of great value to The Guide's advertisers.

Even with a good ad. in a paper with large circulation and enjoying the confidence of its readers, sales are often lost because the advertiser fails to answer inquiries promptly and in businesslike manner. It is always advisable to answer every inquiry, even if you are sold out.

A livestock breeder can have confidence in advertising in a paper which is getting results for other breeders. Here are some recent testimonials which The Guide has received and which speak for themselves:

The results from advertising in your paper were very gratifying.—A. J. McPhail, Regina, Sask., February 12, 1917.

(Advertised Hereford Bulls)
I think it is only fair to let you know that all the advertising I have done in your paper has always brought good results. It is undoubtedly the best advertising medium in Western Canada.—James M. Ewens, Bethany, Man. February 15, 1917.

(Advertised Berkshire Swine, Shropshire Sheep)
Much pleased with results. Brought me a purchaser first mail after ad. appeared. No need to continue. Shall keep this in mind.—G. J. Beattie, Portage la Prairie, February, 1917.

(Advertised Duroc Jersey Hogs)

SEND YOUR ORDERS TODAY AND WATCH THE ORDERS FLOW
The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

SINGLE AND ROSE COMB WHITE LEG-horns, Single and Rose Comb Black Minorcas, Barred Plymouth Rocks, Golden Wyandottes. Eggs \$2.50 per 15. Eggs prepaid. Jas. A. Jackson, Box 48, Leduc, Alberta. 12-4

FOR SALE—ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND Reds, Fletcher strain, splendid hardy birds, rich dark red color, red to skin. Cockerels \$2.50, \$5.00 and up. Eggs in season. Mrs. D. V. Runkle, Estlin, Sask. 12-3

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, White Wyandottes and Buff Orpingtons, \$1.50 per 15, \$2.50 per 30, \$7.00 per 100. A. J. Toews, Box 8, Plum Coulee, Man. 13-5

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—EGGS for hatching, \$1.50 per 15 eggs; also a few choice cockerels at \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Money orders payable at Penae. Albert Middleton, Keystown, Sask. 13-2

HIGH CLASS EXHIBITION BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, Thompson's "Ringlet" strain. Exhibition Matings, \$3.00 setting; Utility, \$1.25 setting, \$7.00 hundred. J. W. Baker, Bechar, Sask. 13-10

RHODE ISLAND REDS (ROSE COMB) SET-ting eggs from beautiful dark red fowl and heavy winter layers, \$2.00 for 15; \$6.00 for 50; \$10.00 for 100; also some at \$5.00 for 15. William La Chapelle, McTaggart, Sask. 13-5

WHITE WYANDOTTES—A FEW GOOD COCK-erels from \$3.00 to \$5.00. Eggs, \$2.00 per 15; \$10.00 per 100. Martin Regal strain, \$5.00 per 15. Satisfaction guaranteed. J. L. Pinder, Bladworth, Sask. 13-2

S. C. WHITE LEGHORN COCKERELS, WHILE they last \$1.75 each. Also one pen, 12 pullets and a cockerel, \$25.00. This pen will pay for themselves in two months. R. D. Laing, Stonewall, Man. 13-2

BRADWELL'S RHODE ISLAND REDS, BOTH combs, winners at Brandon, Saskatoon and Regina. Eggs, \$3.00 per setting of 15, \$12.00 per 100. Send for free mating list. T. Bradwell, Markinch, Sask. 14-6

PURE BRED S. C. WHITE LEGHORNS—TRAP-nested and bred in line for 15 years. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15; \$4.00 per 50; \$7.00 per 100. Satisfaction guaranteed. A. A. Reimer, Box 15, Steinbach, Man. 13-2

CHILLIWACK POULTRY ASSOCIATION—16 page Mating and Price List describing the various varieties mailed free on request. Write to-day. Secretary, Box 13, Chilliwack, B.C. 11-4

PUREBRED BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR hatching, \$2.00 per 15 eggs, after March 15. Farm run. Mrs. Chas. Griffith, Broadacres, Sask. 10-5

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS FOR HATCHING, \$2.00 per setting of fifteen; bred from prize winning stock; good laying strain. Mrs. A. E. White, Nanton, Alta. 13-6

WILLIS' WHITE WYANDOTTES—HIGH CLASS exhibition-utility birds. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per 15. W. H. G. Willis, Box 65, Lloydminster, Sask. 13-4

LOOK—BUY THE ONLY GENUINE BUSY "B" Barred Rock eggs from Mrs. A. Cooper, Trebank, Man. Fifteen, \$3.00; thirty, \$5.00. Best Exhibition, fifteen, \$5.00. 13-5

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM MY WINTER laying Barred Rocks, setting of 15 \$1.50, \$4.00 per 50, \$7.00 per 100. H. J. Morrison, Eigenheim, Sask. 13-4

SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORNS—BAR-ron's laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 fifteen, \$4.00 fifty, \$7.00 hundred. Satisfaction guaranteed. E. Anderson, Fleming, Sask. 14-6

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB BROWN LEG-horn eggs for hatching, \$1.50 per 15. Prompt attention. Gordon F. Windsor, Crystal City, Man. 14-3

McOPA FARM—EGGS FOR SETTING FROM all winter laying Barred Rocks and White Wyandottes, \$2 per 15, \$5 for 45. W. R. Barker, Deloraine, Man. 14-4

PURE BRED BUFF ORPINGTONS—13 EGGS \$1.50. Pure bred White Holland turkeys, 10 eggs \$2.50. Healthy farm birds. A. H. Cody, Red Deer, Alberta. 14-7

FOR SALE—SINGLE COMB WHITE LEGHORN cockerels, strong vigorous birds, from fine laying strain, \$2.00 and \$3.00 each. Kenneth McKenzie, Box 79, Rapid City, Man. 14-2

EGGS—PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES, heavy laying strain, \$1.50 per setting, \$8.00 per hundred; carriage paid. Lawrence Crabb, Borden, Sask. 13-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FROM CHOICE bred-to-lay stock, Guild famous utility and beauty strain, \$1.50 per 15, \$4.00 per 45, \$8.00 per 100. Willow Poultry Farm, Willows, Sask. 13-2

EGGS FOR SALE FROM THE WONDERFUL egg machines, Rose Comb Anconas, also Rose Comb Rhode Island Reds, 15 for \$1.25. And Belgian hares. Leo Bolt, Provost, Alta. 14-2

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS—GUARANTEED pure bred, rose comb, good laying quality, free range stock, \$2.50 per 30. R. Wyler, Luseland, Sask. 13-2

MAMMOTH TOULOUSE GOOSE EGGS, 50 cents each. Strawberry and raspberry plants for sale. Mrs. A. N. Claggett, Bowman River, Man. 14-3

FOR SALE—WHITE PLYMOUTH ROCK EGGS, \$1.50 per 15; \$6.50 per 75. Geo. H. Grant, Storthoaks, Sask. 10-6

PURE BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, BRED from prize winners and good layers, \$4.00 each. Joseph G. Parker, Monarch, Alta. 13-2

WHITE DIARRHOEA—J. E. LOWE, CHAPLIN, Sask., has a perfect preventative. Send for further information and save your chickens. 14-2

Guide
Classified
Ads.
Bring Best
Results

RHODE ISLAND REDS—SINGLE COMB EX-clusively for 12 years, choice matings, setting \$2.00, 3 settings \$5.00. Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 14-3

YOU WANT BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—THEN why not get the best at \$1.50 for 15, \$8.00 per 100, from Robt. Woodcock, Minnedosa, Man. 14-7

WHITE WYANDOTTES—WINNERS AT LEAD-ing shows. Stock and eggs for sale. R. McCulloch, R.R. No. 4, Portage la Prairie, Man. 14-2

PURE BRED WHITE EMDEN GANDERS AND pure bred bronze gobbler at \$4.00 each. All young. Albert Bakken, Exeol, Alta. 13-2

EXHIBITION RHODE ISLAND REDS, ROSE Comb. Eggs, \$3.50 and \$2.50 setting. Frank Haigh, 444 Omnicia East, Moose Jaw, Sask. 13-4

FOR SALE—PURE BRED BARRED ROCK eggs, \$1.50 per setting or \$6.00 per 100 eggs. McLaughlin Bros., Manville, Alta. 13-4

FREE RANGE PURE SINGLE COMB WHITE Leghorn eggs, 15 for \$1.50, prepaid, 100 for \$6.00. Frank Harman, Boissevain, Man. 13-6

BUFF ORPINGTON EGGS—FROM GOOD winter laying stock, per setting, \$2.00. W. A. Wilton, Roland, Man. 13-3

BUFF ORPINGTONS—GOOD WINTER LAY-ers. Eggs for hatching, \$2.00 per setting of 15. James Dykes, Elbow, Sask. 13-3

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB WHITE LEG-horn cockerels, from heavy laying M.A.C. stock, \$2.00 each. Bert Lee, Burnside, Man. 13-2

ROSE COMB R. I. REDS—EGGS FROM choice pen of deep cherry red stock, \$1.50 per 15. J. A. Sackett, Crossfield, Alta. 13-2

ROSE COMB BROWN LEGHORNS—EGGS, \$1.50 for 13; 50, \$3.25. Wellington Hardy Estate, Roland, Man. 13-4

EGGS—PURE BRED ROSE COMB RHODE Island Reds—15, \$1.25; 100, \$6.00. Mrs. E. R. Smith, Box 55, Loversburg, Sask. 13-4

WHITE WYANDOTTE EGGS FOR SETTING, \$8.00 per hundred, \$1.50 per fifteen. Brook, Delko, Sask. 14-4

BARRED ROCKS—VIGOROUS BRED-TO-LAY stock. Eggs for sale, \$1.50 per setting. Mrs. Bruce Fraser, Glenora, Man. 14-4

EGGS FOR HATCHING FROM BRED-TO-LAY Barred Rocks, \$1.50 per 15. John Davidson, Buffalo Horn, Sask. 14-2

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS, FROM SAS-katchewan University stock, \$3.00. Eggs ten cents each. Mrs. Boast, Reist, Alta. 14-2

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTES—HEAVY laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per setting of 15. W. J. Rex, Holland, Man. 14-9

FOR SALE—SETTINGS OF TURKEY EGGS, Mammoth Bronze, 10 for \$3.00. David Smith, Ashgrove Farm, Gladstone, Man. 14-4

GOLDEN LACED WYANDOTTE COCKERELS from winners at leading Western shows, \$5.00 each. W. H. Davis, Asquith, Sask. 14-2

WHITE WYANDOTTES—FARM RANGE, 10 eggs \$1.00, 100 eggs \$6.00. H. Walker, Carnegie, Man. 14-8

ROSE COMB RHODE ISLAND REDS—GOOD laying strain. Eggs, \$1.50 per 15, \$7.00 per 100. John Driedger, Winkler, Man. 14-6

PURE BRED SINGLE COMB RHODE ISLAND Red cockerels, \$2.00. S.S. Brecken, Mawer, Sask. 14-2

BUFF ORPINGTON COCKERELS FOR SALE, \$2.00 each. J. E. Mills, Medora, Man. 13-2

WHITE ORPINGTONS, WINNERS, 30 EGGS \$5.00. James Cairns, Campbellford, Ont. 13-4

BARRED ROCK COCKERELS—\$3.00, \$4.00, \$5.00. Alexander, Haultain, Sask. 11-4

LEGHORNS—CIRCULAR AND MATING LIST on request. Nels Linden, Wetaskiwin, Alta. 12-6

PURE BRED WHITE ROCK EGGS—15, \$1.50; 100, \$5.00. J. L. Durie, Airdrie, Alta. 14-3

PURE BRED WHITE WYANDOTTE COCKER-els, \$2.00. Harry Weldon, Bounty, Sask. 14-2

FOR SALE—PURE BRED PEKIN DRAKES, \$2.00 each. Mrs. Alf. Suter, Asquith, Sask. 14-2

SEED GRAIN AND GRASSES

REGISTERED MARQUIS WHEAT—WE HAVE a small quantity of choice registered Marquis wheat left over from our big seed grain competition. This wheat was carefully selected from the best grown in the prairie provinces. It is all first generation, that is, grown from hand selected seed guaranteed to be absolutely pure in variety, free from all noxious weed seeds, plump, free from frost and germinating 98%. There is no better seed available for a small seed plot of from a quarter to two or three acres from which to grow the seed for seeding a larger acreage next year. Any person who wishes to become a member of the Canadian Seed Growers' Association may use this seed as foundation stock and become eligible for membership. This wheat is all put up in 20, 40 and 80 lb sacks, inspected and sealed by an expert inspector of the Seed Growers' Association, which guarantees the quality. The price at which we will sell this seed, sacks free, is—20 pound sack, \$1.40; 40 pound sack, \$2.65; 80 pound sack, \$5.00. With each order we will send instructions prepared by Seager Wheeler for preparing the seed plot, taking care of the grain, hand selection in the fall, threshing and maintaining the standard of quality. We have only a small quantity and orders are limited to five bushels each, orders to be filled in the order in which they are received. Address, The Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man. 14-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS per pound, cleaned and sacked. E. J. Coode, Carievale, Sask. 14-4

BROME AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, mixed about half and half, of best quality, well cleaned and sacked in 50 lb. and 100 lb. bags. This seed is the very best quality procurable regardless of price. It has been grown, threshed, binned, cleaned and sacked by a specialist in the most conscientious manner in order to give the customer the best possible value. The seed is plump and well matured without damage by frost, and cleaned with the most up-to-date special machinery installed for the purpose. Our warehouse is located on track and shipments will be made the same day as order is received. Write for free pamphlet giving full information re growing tame hay or pasture, methods of seeding, prices, etc. The Hallman Grass Seed Growers, Benton, Alberta. 14-2

NEW VICTORY OATS (69 BUS.), PRICE 75c. per bus., cleaned. Pure Wisconsin No. 5 barley (53 1/4 bus.), \$1.25 bus., cleaned. Spelts (43 bus.), weighs 52 lbs. per bus., \$1.25 bus. Average yield last two years given in brackets. Bags extra on all grain. Connor & Hutchinson, Goodwater, Sask. 14-2

TIMOTHY OR WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, grown on new clean land, entirely free of obnoxious weeds, fully matured, \$8.25 per hundred, bags included. Remit to Merchants Bank. G. W. Quinn, Macgregor, Man. 13-4

SEED GRAINS AND GRASSES—FIELD selected, purity and germination guaranteed. Car lots a specialty. Mooney Seed Co., Regina, Sask. 10-10

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE, \$3.00 per hundred. Good heavy seed in strong sacks, free from noxious weed seeds. T. W. Burns, Stoughton, Sask. 12-4

TIMOTHY SEED, GOVERNMENT GRADE No. 2, clean enough for No. 1, but slightly hulled, \$3.00 per cwt. Wm. W. Gould, Portage la Prairie, Man. 14-3

SEGER OATS, 75 CENTS PER BUSHEL, NET. Gold Coin potatoes, \$1.60 per bushel. Best hill selection, 8 years. Harold Orchard, Miami, Man. 14-3

LET US BUY OUR SEEDS FROM HARRIS McFayden Company, Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg. Catalog on request. 14-3

TIMOTHY AND WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED for sale. Simon Downie and Sons, Carstairs, Alta. 14-2

CLEAN NORTHERN GROWN TIMOTHY SEED, eight dollars per hundred, bagged. J. E. Eastbrook, Swan River, Man. 10-8

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED FOR SALE, good heavy clean stock, eight dollars per hundred f.o.b. Virden, Man. Andrew Pollock. 11-5

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—FROM THE old reliable stand. Write for price and sample. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 2-13

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, EIGHT CENTS per pound, cleaned and sacked. John McLaughlin, Carievale, Sask. 12-3

PREMOST FLAX SEED, NO. 1, CLEAN, \$3.20 per bushel, bags free. Sample on request. Box 41, Esterhazy, Sask. 12-3

REGISTERED RED FIFE WHEAT IN SEALED bags, \$3.90 per 100 lb. bag, f.o.b. Aberdeen. A. L. Isaac, Aberdeen, Sask. 13-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, CLEANED AND sacked, 7 cents per pound. Angus Conibear, Baldur, Man. 13-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, HEAVY, FREE from weeds, \$6.50 per hundred. P. Hay, Lintrathen, Man. 13-3

CLEAN PREMOST FLAX, \$3.00 BUSHEL. Clean rye grass seed, 8 cents per lb. E. Brandwold, Asquith, Sask. 14-2

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED, 6 1/4 AND 8 cents per pound; bags 35 cents. First prize in sheaf. F. J. Scully, Cutknife, Sask. 14-4

FARMERS, GROW YOUR OWN HAY—WEST-ern rye grass seed, \$7.50 per 100. Sutherland Clark, Ponteix, Sask. 14-4

WESTERN RYE GRASS SEED—FROM THE old reliable stand. Write for price and sample. James Strang, Baldur, Man. 14-4

100 BUSHELS OF PREMOST FLAX FOR SALE. Apply Josiah Hill, Esterhazy, Sask. 14-2

O.A.C. 21 BARLEY; PRELUDE WHEAT. JAS. Pomeroy, Roblin, Man. 11-4

SPRING RYE FOR SALE, \$1.65 PER BUSHEL. Marous Benton, Broderick, Sask. 12-4

WHEN ORDERING GOODS BY MAIL, SEND a Dominion Express Money Order. 11-4

POTATOES

SEED POTATOES FOR SALE AT \$2.00 PER bushel, bags free. For the past eight years we have made a specialty of selecting seed potatoes and have now the following varieties which we can recommend Table Talk, good for main crop; Honey Eyed Rose, Early Acme, Jersey Queen, Nova Scotia Early and Snider's Best Early. Order from this ad. and we will ship when free from frost. W. J. Sanders & Son, Box 84, Killarney, Man. 9-6

EARLY OHIO—SELECT, STRONG, VIGOROUS seed potatoes, free from scab and disease, guaranteed true to name and type, in one bushel box, \$2.25 f.o.b. Saskatoon. Shipped under seed rate. Max Schnitter, 510 10th St., Saskatoon, Sask. 9-6

EARLY OHIO SEED POTATOES—QUALITY and purity guaranteed, per bushel \$2.00, f.o.b. Paseweg, Sask. Fred Atkinson, Paseweg, Sask. 14-8

JERSEY ROYAL POTATOES FOR SALE—A very shallow eyed white potato, \$1.50 a bushel, bags free. Tom Clark, Willows, Sask. 14-8

SEED POTATOES—WEE MCGREGOR, PURE seed, five hundred bushels, \$1.50 per bushel, bags extra. Amos Davison, Sperling, Man. 14-6

EARLY SIX WEEKS POTATOES, TRUE TO name, \$2.50 per 90 lbs. f.o.b. Fertile. Cash with order. W. E. Malin, Fertile, Sask. 13-2

SEED POTATOES—EARLY BOVEE, \$1.50 PER bushel, bags free. J. T. Bateman & Son, Wolseley, Sask. 14-3

NURSERY STOCK

PEDIGREE STRAWBERRY PLANTS—HARDY northern grown stock of the following varieties Senator Dunlop, Parson's Beauty, Glen Mary, Maxson and Goodell. One hundred plants postpaid \$1.50; per thousand f.o.b. here \$7.75. Currant Bushes, Fay's Prolific (red) and Black Naples, per doz. postpaid \$1.50; per hundred f.o.b. here \$7.75. 10% discount for cash with order. Monrad Wigen, Wynndel, B.C. 14-2

SAUNDER'S HYBRID APPLES, BRED ES-pecially for the northwest, year olds 35 cents. Hardy raspberries, strawberries, currants, ornamentals, windbreak trees, sweet clover seed. Valley River Nursery, Valley River, Man. 14-2

RED RASPBERRY PLANTS FOR SALE—GOOD strong plants, \$2.50 per hundred. Clarke Rathwell, Ridpath, Sask. 14-2

FARM LANDS

SNAPS IN FARM LANDS—THE FOLLOWING farms belong to an estate and the executors are anxious to realize promptly so that the proceeds may be distributed. All the parcels are good buying and inspection is invited. Do not let this opportunity go by. Correspondence solicited. Lipton, Sask.—S.E. 1/4 section 20, township 22, range 12, west 2nd. Humboldt, Sask.—S.E. 1/4 section 2, township 33, range 11, west 2nd. The executors are informed that improvements consist of 2 log houses, 40 acres broken, all fenced. Melville, Sask.—North half section 5, township 24, range 8, west 2nd. Prairie Grove, Man.—Only about 9 miles from Winnipeg stockyards, 240 acres. Good buildings, all fenced and good water. For price and terms apply to The Capital Loan Company Ltd., Northern Crown Bank Bldg., Winnipeg. 14-2

OREGON AND CALIFORNIA RAILROAD CO. grant lands. Title to same reverted in United States by act of Congress, dated June 9, 1916. Two million three hundred thousand acres to be opened for homesteads and sale. Timber and agricultural lands. Containing some of the best lands left in United States. Now is the opportune time. Large sectional map showing lands and description of soil, climate, rainfall, elevations, etc., postpaid one dollar. Grant Lands Locating Co., Box 610, Portland, Oregon. 8-13

FOR SALE—WE HAVE FARM LANDS FOR sale cheap in Saskatchewan. Can satisfy the smallest prospective buyer. In some instances the sum of \$200.00 to \$300.00 will cover the first year's payment. Write us for particulars, stating district desired. Will gladly supply full details. The Royal Trust Company, Bank of Montreal, Winnipeg. 14-2

FREE GOVERNMENT LANDS—OUR OFFICIAL 112 page book, "Vacant Government Lands," lists and describes every acre in every county in U.S. Tells location, place to apply, how secured free. 1917 Diagrams and Tables, new laws, lists, etc. Price 25 cents postpaid. Webb Publishing Co., Dept. 75, St. Paul, Minn. 14-2

640 ACRES NEAR STETTNER, ALBERTA—Choice level prairie, black soil. Section 17, township 36, range 18, west 4. Price \$10,000. Easy terms. A. H. Mass, 215 Palace Building, Minneapolis, Minnesota. 13-2

FARMS WITH HORSES, CATTLE, IMPLE-ments; genuine bargains; our catalog free. Dominion Farm Exchange, Somerset Building, Winnipeg. 52-3

HIGHLY IMPROVED FRUIT AND GENERAL mixed farm in Okanagan Valley; sell part or whole cheap. C. W. Little, Mara, B.C. 14-2

WANTED TENANT, HALF SECTION ADJOIN-ing townsite. H. Hensley, Alexander, Man. 13-4

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, ETC.

LUMBER, FENCE POSTS, SALT, CEMENT and sugar, car lots, lowest wholesale prices. The first here to sell direct from factory to farmer. McCollum Lumber & Supply Co., Merchants Bank Bldg., Winnipeg. 11-4

FENCE POSTS—SPLIT CEDAR, ROUND TAM-arac and round willow fence posts. Write for carload prices delivered at your station. Enterprize Lumber Co., Edmonton, Alberta. 14-2

LARGE CEDAR SPLIT FENCE POSTS. POLES. Fruit lands. Native evergreen trees for planting. J. H. Johnson, Malakwa, B.C. 2-4

SITUATIONS

WANTED—PERSONS TO GROW MUSH-rooms for us at home; from \$15 per week upwards can be made by using waste space in yards or gardens; start now; illustrated booklet sent free. Address, Montreal Supply Company, Montreal. 12-8

GOOD LIVE AGENTS WANTED FOR FIRE, livestock and hail. Write immediately with references, before your territory is allotted, to Great North Assurance Co., Calgary, Alta., to Regina, Sask. 12-4

WANTED—JOB RUNNING GAS ENGINE, experienced. Box 43 1/4, Pelly, Sask. 13-3

FARM MACHINERY

FOR SALE—60 H.P. HART PARR TRACTOR, used only to plow 1000 acres and threshed two falls, in perfect condition. Also 6 Cockshutt breaker and stubble bottoms, 1 land packer. Located at Estevan, Sask. Total cost \$3700. Leased my farm and will sell all for \$1800; half cash, balance next December. F. C. Hayward, Vinton, Iowa. 14-3

BIG FOUR "30" GAS TRACTOR OUTFIT FOR sale, complete with plows, engine discs, binder hitches and 550 gallon gasoline tank. All in first class condition. It will pay you to investigate this proposition. Write for particulars. J. W. Gray, 307 Electric Railway Chambers, Winnipeg. 14-2

FOR SALE CHEAP—ONE 25 HORSE REEVES steam engine, Canadian special boiler; one 30 horse Avery steam engine; 2 36 x 56 Red River special separators; 1 40 x 60 Sawyer-Massey separator. For further particulars write S. Swanson, Semans, Sask. 13-3

COMPLETE THRESHING OUTFIT FOR SALE, 25 h.p. Rumely steam engine, separator 36 x 60, wagon cockcar, sleeper, pumps, tanks, etc.; only run 129 days, in first class condition. Can be bought for \$1,700 cash. A real snap. Apply, L. C. Wirtz, Wadena, Sask. 14-2

FOR SALE—"BIG FOUR" ENGINE OF LATEST type, equipped for gasoline and kerosene, in first class shape; will sell for \$1600. A bargain for anyone needing a medium size gas tractor. G. M. Robins, Box 28, Sovereign, Sask. 14-2

FOR SALE—15.30 OIL PULL TRACTOR, Rumely plow; also Aultman Taylor separator. Apply for particulars to Box 132, Lemberg, Sask. 10-3

36 INCH NICHOLS & SHEPPARD SEPARATOR fully equipped, in good repair. Price \$400 if sold at once. H. Peto, Emerson, Man. 13-2

SNAP—I.H.C. 8 HORSE-POWER ENGINE AND 10 in. Rapid Easy grinder, \$225 cash. W. G. Leflar, Dropmore, Man. 14-2

FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE—COCKSHUTT 5 furrow gang. Josiah Hill, Esterhazy, Sask. 14-2

PATENTS AND LEGAL

BONNAR, TRUEMAN, HOLLANDS & ROBIN-son, Barristers, etc.—R. A. Bonnar, K.C.; W. H. Trueman, L.L.B.; Ward Hollands; T. W. Robinson, L.L.B. Solicitors to The Grain Growers' Grain Co. and subsidiary companies. Offices, 503-504 Winnipeg Electric Railway Building, Winnipeg. P.O. Box 168. Telephone Garry 4783. 13-4

FETHERSTONHAUGH & CO., PATENT SOLIC-itors—The Old Established Firm. Head Office, Royal Bank Building, Toronto, and 5 Elgin St., Ottawa. Send for free booklet. 13-4

PATENTS—CANADIAN, FOREIGN. EGERTON R. Case, Patent Solicitor, Temple Building, Toronto. Valuable booklets free. 5-4

TURNBULL & GOETZ, BARRISTERS, SOLIC-itors, etc., 718-714 McCallum-Hill Building, Regina, Sask. 5-4

RUSSELL HARTNEY, BARRISTER, SOLIC-itor, Notary Public, Saskatoon, Sask. 11-13

FOWLER'S CIDERS

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13 DIFFERENT KINDS
BUY THEM BY THE GALLON FROM
YOUR DEALER

WE WANT GOOD LIVE

HAIL INSURANCE AGENTS
For strong old line Company, also FIRE AGENTS. Make application to—
Butler, Byers Bros. & Coderre Ltd.
General Agents, Box 1405, Saskatoon, Sask.

JACKS FOR CANADA

The farmers in Northwest Canada should be raising more mules. I have hardy, Northern-grown jacks, suitable for that territory, at very reasonable prices. I also have some splendid Shire stallions, as well as Percheron and Belgian stallions, at very moderate prices. I can use in exchange a good tractor, with plow, if not too large and in good working condition. I will also trade stallions and jacks for a choice section of unencumbered land, well located.
W. L. DE CLOW, Cedar Rapids Jack Farm, Cedar Rapids, Iowa.

Our New Price List for 1917, covering our Illustrated Catalog is Now Ready

If you wish a copy, fill in the following Coupon and mail to us.

A. B. CUSHING LUMBER CO. LTD.
CALGARY, ALBERTA
Dear Sirs:
I have your Illustrated Catalogue. I wish also to receive your Catalogue. Score out one of the above statements to indicate whether Catalogue is wanted.
Name
Address

Repairing of Watches and Jewelry

Established in 1886
is a specialty with us. Mail orders promptly attended to. Reasonable prices and fully guaranteed.

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Hens (any size) 18c
Ducks 20c
Turkeys 20c
Geese 18c
Young Roosters (in good condition) 18c

Get our Special Price for Good Fat Hens
These prices are for live weight f.o.b. Winnipeg.
Let us know what you have to sell and we will
forward crates for shipping. Prompt cash on
receipt of shipment.
Royal Produce & Trading Co. 87 Aikens St., Winnipeg

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS
PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Maple Seedlings, 8 to 12 in., per 100.....\$.75
Per 1,000.....6.00
Aash Seedlings, 12 to 18 in., per 100.....1.00
Per 1,000.....7.00
Cottonwood, 12 to 18 in., per 100.....1.00
Per 1,000.....8.00
Russian Willow Cuttings, per 100......80
Per 1,000.....8.00
Russian Willow, rooted, 2 ft., per 100.....4.00
Russian Poplar Cuttings, per 100......80
Per 1,000.....8.00
Currant Bushes, Red, White and Black, doz. 1.35
Gooseberry Bushes, per dozen.....1.60
Raspberry Bushes, Red, per dozen.....4.00
Per 100.....1.50
Hardy Apples, 3 to 4 feet, each......35
Hardy Crabs, 3 to 4 feet, each......40
Hardy Plums, 3 to 4 feet, each......40
Native Wild Plum, 3 to 4 feet, each......25
Lilac Bushes, 2 to 3 feet, each......40
Lilac, for hedging, 1 to 1 1/2 feet, per 100.....5.00
Honeysuckle, 3 to 8 feet, very hardy, each .50
Maple Trees, 5 to 6 feet, each......40
Premiums given and express paid on all orders of
\$5.00 and over. Ask for printed directions. 25
years in business at Virden.

JOHN CALDWELL, VIRDEN, MAN.

REPAIRS

Will be hard to get this year. Be prepared by sending your old cracked or broken parts to be welded.

NOW

Nothing too large or too small for
Geiger Welding Works
SASKATOON

GOPHER POISON

An American farmer gives the following recipe for preparing a very effective and inexpensive gopher poison. Procure from your druggist or mail order house two ounces of Tasteless Extract of Stryke (be sure of the real article, as all other preparations of this kind are very bitter and expensive). Add to this one dram of oil of anise, two tablespoons of sugar, and two cups of common flour. Soak a gallon of wheat or oats over night in water and while still quite moist stir in the above mixture. This gives you as much prepared poison for fifty cents as you usually pay one dollar and a quarter for, and is quite simple to prepare.—Advertisement.

Boys' and Girls' Clubs

How We Made Our Seed Selections

Boys and Girls Tell How They Won Prizes in The Guide's Great Seed Selection Contest



Connie Hey

A FAMILY OF GRAIN GROWERS
Dear Editor:—I was delighted to hear that I was the winner of the first prize for wheat in the Boys' and Girls' Seed competition.

I may say I am the youngest member of a prize winning family of grain growers. My eldest sister was one of the winners in the first Boys' and Girls' Competition in Manitoba 17 years ago, given by Dr. Robertson. My father has for many years exhibited and taken prizes at the shows at Winnipeg and Brandon. He won the \$100.00 prize given by A. E. McKenzie Co., at Brandon Winter Fair, 1914, for the best bushel of wheat grown in Manitoba. He also took the first prize (\$25.00) for best bushel of wheat at the Dominion Show at Brandon in 1913, so you see all our family are very much interested in and take great care of our seed, especially wheat.

The grain that won this prize is from Marquis Wheat, Registered Seed, grown under the rules of the Canadian Seed Growers Association. My father bought sufficient for ten acres of new breaking. He threshed nearly 200 bushels from it which he is keeping for seed in 1917. I selected heads as I had seen father do and threshed it in a sack by hand. I got nearly half a bushel, which I fanned, then picked out the smaller seeds by hand and then sent it express to you. I think I shall put the money in the bank in town.—Connie Hey, McCreary, Man.

HOW PLUGGING AWAY WON

Dear Editor:—I first saw the competition advertised in The Grain Growers' Guide which my papa takes.



Hugh McCullough

I selected of seed by going out into the field with the wheelbarrow and wheeled them down to the house where I got a canvas and hammered them out

with a stick. I then emptied them from one dish to another and let the wind blow them clean. The variety of oats was the 20th Century. I selected my grain on September 9 and 11 but the grain had been cut about two weeks at least before that, some of it longer. There was about 75 acres in the field from which I selected my oats. Mamma helped me fill the grain in the sack and my little brother helped me to gather it up to clean. I asked papa to help get the paper. I had no trouble in getting it as he likes The Guide and I believe I could have got more subscriptions.

Papa has never hand picked any seed to improve his crops. He just has the best seed in bulk he can get and then he treats it before he sows. He plowed the ground and packed it, sowed the grain and packed right after the drill and the grain was up in just a little while. Papa tests his seed grain in a box early in the spring to see how much of it will grow. He says it pays. We

have about 2,000 bushels of oats papa kept for seed and feed.

I am going to school but we don't study seed selection. I am going to buy some pigs or an heifer calf with my money. Papa says he will help me. I will send a letter to my uncle, Hugh A. McCullough, who has been in France ever since the war began telling him about my prize. I'll try again next year. I got tired once at picking the oats but papa said if he was to quit when he got tired he would not get his grain stooked up and if I were to win I must not think of being tired but to keep plugging. So I kept plugging and I guess he was right.

He told me if I did not win he would

DEPARTMENT FOR BOYS AND GIRLS

This department is being opened in The Guide for Boys and Girls. In it they will have an opportunity to discuss Boys' and Girls' Club work and other farm work, in which they are interested. It will be confined to boys and girls from 10 to 18 years, inclusive. It will give them the same opportunity to discuss their work and problems as their fathers and mothers have in other departments of The Guide. Short articles on such subjects will always be welcome and as many of them will be published as space will allow.

One of the activities on the farm that more boys and girls should be interested in is the growing of garden vegetables. In order to stimulate interest in this work The Guide will give away 100 half-pint packages of garden beans, Indian corn, and garden peas. All that is necessary to secure one of these packages is to write an essay of not more than 250 words for this department on the subject "Why every farm should have a kitchen garden." The best letters submitted will be published. Equal numbers of packages will be distributed to each of the three prairie provinces. No two similar packages will be sent to one post office. When writing state which kind of seed you wish us to send you. Full directions for planting and cultivation will accompany each package.

It is also the intention to conduct a contest for the material grown from these packages of seed. Full instructions regarding this contest will be published in a later issue and will also accompany the seed packages.

The contributions published this week are only a few of those received on the subject. More will appear in a future issue.

like to see the grain that did, and now he is glad the prize grain grew on our farm and so am I. —Hugh A. McCullough, Clydeside, Alta.

GOING TO BUY A BICYCLE

Dear Editor:—As my father takes The Grain Growers' Guide, I noticed the announcement of the competition for selecting the best wheat and oats in the three Prairie Provinces and I made up my mind to take it up. I read the announcement over and found out that I had to become a member of the Rural Improvement League, and to become a member I only had to get one subscription to The Guide. I then asked my father and he said he had to renew his subscription, and I at once sent the \$1.25, keeping out 25c for postage on the grain. I received a receipt for the \$1.25 and became a member of the Rural Improvement League and eligible to enter the competition.

I then set about getting the two-pound sample ready. I was too late to go thru the crop and pick out the heads, so I took the sheaves and selected the best heads out of them. The oats were of the "Abundance" variety. I put the heads in a sack and beat them. I then took a sieve and sifted the



Milton Harvey

chaff and wheat from the straw and heads, and on a windy day I kept

pouring the grain from pan to pan until it was free from all chaff and dirt. I then selected what I thought to be the best kernels.

I am going to school and am in Grade IX. I have not studied anything about seed selection yet. With this fifteen dollars, plus some prize money that I earned in the Boys' and Girls' Club contests, I am going to buy a bicycle. I also won a second prize in a contest on essay writing last spring which was in The Guide, and am going to enter the Five Hundred Dollar contest for good seed selection. In all, I think The Guide a veritable gold mine.

I had some time getting my photograph taken.—Milton Harvey, Durban, Man. Age 14.

GIVING PART TO RED CROSS

Dear Editor:—I certainly was pleased to learn that I been awarded the third prize in the seed wheat competition.

Our teacher told us about this seed competition at school, and I looked it up in The Grain Growers' Guide when we got home.

My father showed me two fields of Marquis wheat and said I could take some of each and then see which was the better. So I went out with the scissors after the grain was cut and took the best heads I could find. I put them both in separate bags and pounded them with a stick until the grain was threshed out. Then I held the bag up and let the grain run out slowly and the wind blew the chaff out. I then picked out the poor grains from the lot that looked the better, and sent it to The Guide.

The one subscription was obtained without any difficulty from a neighbor who thinks The Grain Growers' Guide is one of the best farm papers. I believe I might have obtained more subscriptions if it had been necessary for me to do so.

My father hand selects a small amount of wheat each year and sows it in a separate plot, but this year it was hailed so badly that it was not worth cutting. I have not got any more hand selected seed at home for next year.

There has just been a Red Cross Society formed here. I am going to use some of the prize money to become a member. The rest I shall put in the savings bank.—Mable Orchard, Haley-onia, Sask. Age 14.

COMPETITIONS IN ONTARIO

About 100 boys from different parts of Ontario won a two weeks' short course in stock and seed grain judging at the Agricultural College, at Guelph, last year. The course is given as a prize in the pig feeding and acre-profit competitions conducted by the Department of Agriculture. These competitions are open only to boys who have taken one of the four short courses in agriculture held at various local points each winter by the district representatives of the department. The prizes go to those who have shown the greatest profit in their districts in feeding a small pen of pigs or in growing an acre of one of the staple crops. All expenses incurred in attending the college by the winners are defrayed by the government.

Backsetting the Farmer

Continued from Page 7

feudal system, the effects of which we have not got rid of yet. William the Conqueror introduced the feudal system into Great Britain nearly a thousand years ago, and altho there has been a continual struggle to get the land for the people, out of 43,000,000 of a population there are 10,000,000 rich and 20,000,000 very poor; while 20,000,000 acres of the best land are devoted to pleasure grounds and deer forests. Great improvements have been made in the condition of the farmers in the last few years on the continent, in England and in America. Probably the greatest advance has been made in Denmark in Europe and in Wisconsin in the United States.

Prosperity of Denmark

Denmark, after the wars of Napoleon, was threatened with extinction. The land, never very rich, was run out. The winters were long and the climate indifferant. But the Dane owned his land. Ninety per cent. of the people owned their farms and stuck to them. There are in that country 68,000 farms of less than 1½ acres each, 65,000 of from 1½ acres to 13½ acres, 46,000 from 13½ to 40 acres, 61,000 of from 40 to 150 acres and 8,000 of from 150 to 650 acres. That is, the largest farm in Denmark is about equal to one section of land in this country. The whole country is a market garden. A man makes a living for himself and family off a few acres. They export \$50,000,000 worth of butter per year and \$10,000,000 worth of poultry and eggs. They average \$9.00 worth of farm produce for every acre and support a population of 155 to the square mile. They are also credited with the largest yield of wheat per acre in the world. How do they do it?

(1) It is a farmer state. The ministry, the legislature and the people have the same point of view, and the laws are made in the interests of the farmers.

(2) They have intensive cultivation. It has been stated that it takes \$4.87 worth of fertility out of the soil to produce a ton of wheat and 36 cents worth to produce a ton of butter. This estimate should be considered by the wheat growers of the western provinces.

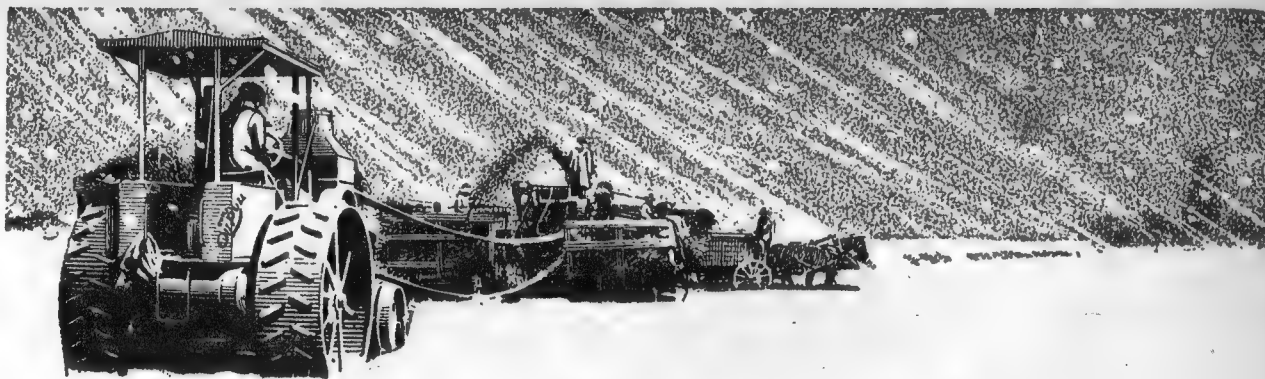
Co-operation

In addition to the fact that the masses own and reside on the land in Denmark, the people there have brought co-operation to a high state of efficiency. They have co-operation in:—

- (1) Creameries;
- (2) Egg circles;
- (3) Hog raising, killing and marketing;
- (4) Savings Banks, of which they have about six hundred;
- (5) Buying and selling, cutting out the profits of the jobber and the retailer.
- (6) Making the laws, the government being a people's government.

Wisconsin and Mixed Farming

Wisconsin a few years ago was an ordinary state, showing plain evidence of soil exhaustion. But the state government, assisted by a corps of state university experts, led the people to go into mixed farming. In the year 1900 there were 988,397 cows in the state; in 1912 there were 1,471,000, an increase of 47½ per cent. In 1915 there were 3,150,603, an increase of more than 100 per cent. over 1912. There are now one hundred and ten dairy breeding associations in the state. In 1899 the state produced 61,000,000 pounds of butter; in 1909 it produced 105,000,000 pounds, or an increase of 70½ per cent. In 1899 the cheese production was 77,000,000 pounds; in 1909 it was 145,000,000 pounds, an increase of 87 per cent. Wisconsin now produces more than half of the total quantity of cheese made in the world. The total dairy exports in 1909 were worth \$79,000,000; or more than the gold and silver output of Colorado, California and Alaska. By attention to soil fertility and seed selection the United States average of 25 bushels per acre of corn has been raised in Wisconsin to 36.3 bushels, and pure pedigreed corn has produced as



"I thresh right up until Christmas with my OILPULL"

"When it is 40 below my OilPull is always ready to work."

—W. H. Thompson, Biggar, Sask.

THAT'S the kind of year in and year out dependability that has given the OilPull such a lead in Canada. There are hundreds of OilPull owners in Canada who have been up against every extreme of weather and working conditions, and they'll tell you the OilPull is "on the job" and ready every time.

A little thing like cold weather doesn't bother the OilPull. It starts as easy at 40 below as at 70 above, and just to make it easier we've put on a self-starter this year. And the new pre-heater means quick warming up and full engine efficiency after only a few turns of the motor.

Another advantage for Canadian farmers—the OilPull is oil cooled. There is no water to haul and the radiator can't freeze.

A Written Guarantee

For fuel the OilPull burns cheap kerosene at all loads, under all conditions, and, gallon for gallon, gives more power than other tractors of like size on gasoline. But we do more than just claim that the OilPull will burn kerosene—we give an absolute written guarantee—the kind of a guarantee you are entitled to and should demand with the tractor you buy.

Besides these big cost cutting advantages, in the OilPull you get unusually strong, long lasting construction. All parts are well protected and efficiently lubricated. The OilPull is built to not only do the work but to stand up to it.

You want close regulation in your tractor and you can't beat the OilPull for smooth, steady, even power—regardless of the load. The speed of the engine is automatically and instantaneously adjusted to meet every change in the load.

No matter what your power job is, drawbar or belt, the OilPull will handle it—in winter or in summer. Two sizes—15-30 and 30-60 horsepower.

The same shops that build the OilPull make the famous Rumely Ideal Separator, Rumely and Gaar-Scott Steamers, engine gang plows and the new Advance-Rumely "8-16" tractor.

Ask our nearest branch for the special OilPull catalog.

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Are Bought by the Shrewdest Buyers
Because—

The Hinman is a Safe and Simple Machine

Simplicity means Low Cost, both to install and operate. It saves where the only saving is possible in a dairy—Hand Labor. No Gauges, Safety Valves or Pulsators. There is a Reason!

Write for Free Booklet "J," which explains

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RECLAIMING STUMP LANDS

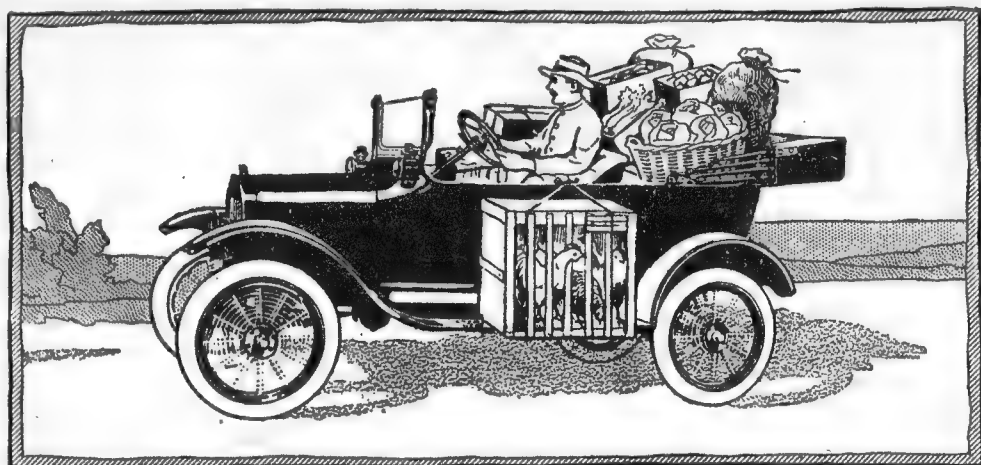
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WRITE TODAY FOR YOUR COPY

of the most complete treatise ever printed on the reclamation of stump lands with mechanical appliances. SENT FREE with special introductory offer. W. S. Smith Grubber Co., Dept. 31, LaCrosse, Wis.

WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE



Quick Hauling To Market

JUST think of the time the Ford saves a busy farmer in hauling milk to the cheese factory—vegetables, butter, eggs and poultry to market—fruit to the railway station. One fruit grower, last season, made four trips a day to the railway station, a total of 144 miles, and carried as high as 72 crates of 11 quarts each on a trip. He couldn't have made more than one 36 mile trip a day with a team.

The Ford soon pays for itself in the time it saves the farmer. With help so scarce, every farmer needs to make use of every precious minute of his time. To him the Ford car is a real necessity. Indeed, some farmers tell us that it is doubtful if they could carry on their farm work under present labor conditions if it wasn't for the time the Ford saves them.

No farmer need be without a Ford. In fact, the average farmer could afford one if it were double the price. It is as easy to drive as a horse, three times as fast, and costs less per mile to run. Why not order one to-day?

Ford

Touring - - \$495

Runabout - \$475

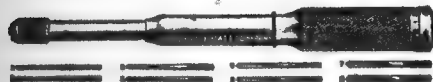
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FORD - - - ONTARIO

35



Free—Mr. Punch Automatic Drill

It works by a spiral twist. You simply place the drill point and push. The handle rebounds after each stroke. In the handle there are eight points of different sizes. Each size is contained in a compartment by itself, and the number is printed over the hole in which it is contained, as shown in the illustration. The drilling points range in size from 1-16 to 11-64 of an inch. This useful tool will be sent free and postage prepaid to anyone who will collect four yearly subscriptions (new or renewal) to The Grain Growers' Guide, at \$1.50 and send the money collected and the names and addresses of the subscribers to The Guide office, or, if you can collect a two-year subscription at \$3.00, it will count the same as two yearly subscriptions. Mail your subscriptions to—

Circulation Department

GRAIN GROWERS' GUIDE, WINNIPEG

Cash for Eggs and Butter

We can handle all your new laid eggs, also No. 1 fresh dairy butter in 1 lb. bricks, crocks or tubs, and will give you the highest market price. Owing to the fluctuation of the market it is difficult for us to quote prices here until a few weeks, when we will give you a guaranteed price. If you have no egg crates we will be pleased to ship same immediately upon receipt of your order.

POULTRY PRICES

Live Hens	18c	Ducks	20c
Roosters (one year old)	16c	Geese	15c
Old Roosters	12c	Turkeys	20c

All prices on live poultry are guaranteed for 15 days from date of this paper, f.o.b. Winnipeg.

Golden Star Fruit and Produce Co., Winnipeg, Man.

“The Farmer and The Interests” is a book that has a high voltage, it has driving power. Read it. 75 cents post paid.
Book Dept., Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg

high as 139 bushels per acre and carefully selected seed barley has produced 75 bushels per acre, the average yield for a number of years being 27½ bushels per acre. How have they done it? Read the history of Wisconsin for the past few years and you will find that the people have been busy. They have:—

- (1) Abolished monopoly.
- (2) Put the bosses out of business;
- (3) Passed new laws giving producers a chance;
- (4) Developed co-operation by means of the state university, the state legislature, special commissioners, state banks, state insurance, income tax and control of the railway rates and public utility charges;
- (5) Direct control by the people of the primary elections.
- (6) Paid great attention to soil and forest conservation.

Kansas and Wisconsin

A comparison of the great grain state, Kansas, with the dairy state, Wisconsin, may prove interesting. In 1910 Kansas had 177,841 farms, while Wisconsin had 177,127. The average farm size in Kansas was 244 acres, the average farm size in Wisconsin, 119 acres, or less than one-half that of the average Kansas farm. The annual revenue per Kansas farm was \$2,295.32, while the Wisconsin farm returned \$2,162.40. That is to say, the average Kansas farmer with his farm more than double the size, received only \$132.92 more than the average Wisconsin farmer. The dairy state farmer does not find it profitable to rob his soil of its fertility. It is also significant that in Wisconsin 85.5 per cent. of the total farms were operated by the owners, while the owners operated only 62 per cent of the farms in Kansas.

Farm Experiences and Problems

Continued from Page 8

security when he went to work in the spring knowing that there was little likelihood of delay because of broken machinery. If he knows that he will require a binder or a waggon in August he should order them now, as last year it was impossible to buy a binder in some towns after harvesting operations began.

The farmer should have a shop where he can make repairs during this slack time. He can do much to prevent breaks and can preserve the life of his machinery to a great extent by cleaning, painting, etc.

As to the number of horses to be used in one outfit I believe that six horses are all that can possibly be used to advantage. When more than that number are attached to one implement, the outfit becomes cumbersome.

Standardize Implement Parts

The manufacturers could help solve the problem by sticking to the same pattern for pieces of machinery that do not make any material difference in the working of the implement.

Very often when a part of a machine manufactured three or four years ago, is broken, the repair obtained from the local dealer is so changed that it will not fit the implement. The implement may be in good repair otherwise and it would be an act of waste to throw it away. Again it is impossible to get repairs for certain models or types of machinery that are still in good condition except for some small piece that would not cost more than one dollar.

The farmers should use care in getting the number of the piece required as great delay is often caused by the wrong number being presented. Then too, it seems at times that the men in the warehouses ship repairs without being certain of what was stated in the order.

If farmer, agent and manufacturer will co-operate by stating difficulties and offering suggestions I believe it will result in mutual benefit.

M. A. V.

Mortlach, Sask.

The food of the pregnant mare should be laxative in its effects. Nothing is better than grass, but if this is not available the inclusion of bran and roots in the ration is desirable.

A JUMP IN FREIGHT RATES

Toronto, March 26.—The Canadian railways have just issued new tariffs providing for a general increase in class and commodity freights by rail and water, amounting to 20 per cent. These increases are to become effective on April 2, and April 23, respectively. The increase in class rates to become effective on April 2, increasing the class rates to Fort William, Port Arthur and Westport are as follows:

Class 1, 10c per 100 lbs.; class 2, 9c per 100 lbs.; class 3, 7c per 100 lbs.; class 4, 6c per 100 lbs.; class 5, 5c per 100 lbs. These increases to apply from all points east thereof.

Tariff No. 2 rail and water to be effective April 23, has been issued by George C. Ransom, chairman Canadian Freight Association, Montreal, advancing the class rates as follows:

From all points east of the lakes to all points west of Port Arthur:

Class 1, 6c per 100 lbs.; class 2, 3c per 100 lbs.; class 3, 3c per 100 lbs.; class 4, 3c per 100 lbs.; class 5, 2c per 100 lbs.

It has been intimated that it is the intention later on to increase "all rail" rates to points west of Fort William and Port Arthur, and thus maintain the present difference between "All Rail" and "Lake and Rail" class rates.

Old and New Rates

The following comparison from the Manitoba Free Press of old and new rates from Montreal to Winnipeg on the basis of 100 lbs. shows how western shippers will be affected.

Class 1, old rate \$1.35, new \$1.41, increase 6c; class 2, old \$1.15, new \$1.18, increase 3c; class 3, old 94c, new 97c, increase 3c; class 4, old 73c, new 76c, increase 3c; class 5, old 63c, new 65c, increase 2c; class 6, old 57c, new 58c, increase 1c. The increases in classes 7 to 10 are also 1c.

While the total freight charges to Regina, Moose Jaw, Saskatoon, Calgary and Edmonton are different than to Winnipeg, the amount of increase in freight rate that the shippers at those points will pay will be the same as Winnipeg. This, of course, is accounted for by the fact that the increase is reckoned only on the systems west of Fort William.

Commodities Affected

Rates on the following commodities from eastern shipping points to the head of the lakes are advanced as under, effective April 2:

Binder Twine ..	.15½	.17	.02½
Iron commod. ..	.19½	.22	.02½
Cement ..	.12½	.15	.02½
Salt ..	.08 1-3	.11 2-3	.03 1-3
Glucose syrup ..	.20	.30	.10
Plasterers' Hair ..	.20	.30	.10
Stable fittings ..	.25	.27	.02
Sugar ..	.20	.27	.07

The foregoing comparisons of rates will show that the increases are general and affect the movements of practically all traffic from eastern to western Canada via the lake and rail routes. Under the freight rates finding by the railway commission some three years ago, the tariff was supposed to be fixed as it affected traffic between Fort William and points west of that. The new rates do not affect that finding. There is no change, so far at least, on the rates from Fort William westward. The increases only applies to traffic east of Fort William, that increase being added on to the present thru rate to the west.

No explanation has been adduced locally, as to why the railway companies should increase their rates at the present time, except that a similar increase has been made by the American companies on their lake and rail routes in the east. Next to nothing, in a public way, has been said regarding these new schedules, and they have been sprung within a week of the time the first is to go into effect. Every westerner should be especially interested in view of the Dominion Railway board in the western rates case three years ago, ordering a reduction in class rates from the head of the lakes to points in Saskatchewan and Alberta.

Advice has been received that hereafter all tariffs to points west of the lakes will be issued from one office by George C. Ransom, chairman Canadian

Freight Association, on behalf of all the railways.

DOMINIONS COMMISSION REPORT

London, March 26.—The final report of the Dominions Royal Commission has just been issued. This Commission is made up of representatives of Great Britain and a number of the various colonies for the purpose of making a study of the natural resources and facilities for trade, commerce, etc., between various parts of the Empire. It declares it to be vital that the Empire should be placed in such a position as to enable it to resist power which a foreign power could exercise in time of war or peace, thru the control of essential raw materials and commodities. It recommends that a complete survey should accordingly be made of the relation between Empire production and Empire requirements of such materials. Regarding materials mainly produced and controlled outside of the Empire such as cotton, petroleum, nitrates and potash, it recommends a most careful investigation for new sources of supply, or the finding of substitutes within the Empire. Such investigations should be carried on by a new Imperial Development Board working thru existing departments in the United Kingdom and Dominions, as well as local scientific institutes.

It recommends greater control by Imperial and overseas agencies for the selection of emigrants and the creation of a central emigration authority for the purpose of supervision. It also urges the matter of providing adequate capital for training soldier settlers and greater attention to the emigration of women from Great Britain. It proposes an interchange of school teachers between the United Kingdom and the Dominions. It recommends larger vessels and larger harbors to render more cheap, speedy, and efficient transport. It suggests improved mail facilities, quicker routes and some measure of government control of steamship companies regarding freights. It urges the necessity of cheaper cabling and favors state control of Imperial wires as well as a considerable reduction of press rates, to enable a wide dissemination of Imperial news. It suggests the holding of periodic Inter-Imperial exhibitions and the unification of legislation, particularly the patents, trade marks and the companies' laws. It suggests the creation of an Imperial Development Board, of an advisory nature to co-ordinate and correlate this work and the following representation on the Board is suggested: The United Kingdom, India, Crown Colonies and Protectorates, seven; South Africa, Canada, Australia, New Zealand and Newfoundland, one each.

REPORT ON HIGH COST OF LIVING

Winnipeg, Man., March 3.—After several months investigation, Commissioner P. A. McDonald appointed to investigate the high cost of living, finds there is nothing unreasonable in the prices in Winnipeg in comparison with those of other points throughout America, that no undue combinations exist to cause advances and that the law of supply and demand is wholly to blame for the present high prices. He believes there is active competition in all lines. The variations in the prices of wheat he believes have been normal, but that dealing in futures on the grain market should be confined to actual handlers of grain. The Commission adds: "The buying public is an unorganized and uninform mass of individuals. Their only means of obtaining information is from the merchants. Implicit confidence is not to be expected and distrust spreads. To provide against this I would recommend that some official, either Civic, Provincial or Dominion be permanently clothed with authority to investigate any seemingly unjust condition, and to furnish explanations to the public."

If the explanations such an official might furnish the public are no more satisfactory than investigations and findings of the Department of Labor, during the past few months, such an official would merit about the same amount of public confidence, in so far as doing any real good is concerned, as the Department has enjoyed in this matter.

Brains Win—therefore, if the pitchers around your threshing rig have none, it will pay you to attach a

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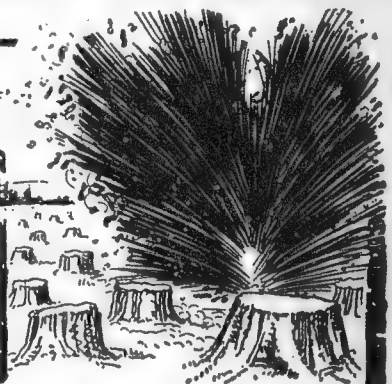
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Rural Schools

I have been very much interested in the letters appearing recently in The Guide. It is refreshing to note the interest taken by the school teachers. Almost all the letters ask for the improvement of schools that are already in existence, which is very commendable and will always have my heartiest support, but there are hundreds of settlers here in Alberta who would pay almost any taxes to secure an ordinary rural school.

The country is losing scores of valuable settlers each year on account of the lack of ordinary educational facilities.

I have in mind a district lying west of me. In area it comprises, I should judge, fifty sections. The land is all taxable, the greatest portion of it being held by large landowners who reside south of the International line.

Considerable quantity of the land is farmed.

There are also some single men whose interest in the education of the children of the district is nil.

In the last two years two residents of this district have sold out and moved to town, their reasons for doing so being to get their children to school. Another settler has resolved to go this spring for the same reason.

Now there are still one or two children of school age in the district but the chances for them getting to school are nil for two or three years yet. The

YOUR HELP IS INVITED

In order to make the department of Rural Schools a success the co-operation of the readers of The Guide is a necessity. The editor is particularly anxious to hear from those districts which have taken some practical steps to make the rural school serve more perfectly the needs of a rural community, but letters on any phase of the educational problem will receive consideration.

As a small compensation for the time and trouble involved all letters and illustrations used in this department will be paid for at our regular rates.

Communications should be addressed to Rural Schools Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

to be administered by a municipal school board.

I think that any government would be justified in placing an act on the statute book making it compulsory to organize a school district where there is even one child of school age and to have the ratepayers taxed for the cost of transporting to

and from some adjacent school and also paying tuition fees for that one child. This I think would only be fair. The children are a national asset, the value of that asset can only be determined by the amount of education they receive.

There is no doubt that the present rural school system is badly in need of repairs and it's a mistake to put it up to the rural ratepayer. What we need is some vigorous minister who will take hold of it and scrap the whole thing and then build up a new system, not the old one patched up but a new one entirely.

Make the education of the children compulsory in fact, not in name only. Make all land owners pay taxes to educate all the children. Why should I pay twenty dollars per annum when the man across the road only pays two dollars?

Rigs to take children to and from school should be part of the school equipment. I have three children aged twelve, nine, and seven years who walk three miles to school in all kinds of weather. Is it any wonder that teachers find their pupils dull and weary?



An Eleven Year Old Boys' Club Corn Grower in North Dakota. Similar lines of Boys' and Girls' club work are being organized in Manitoba thru the Rural Schools.

parents of those children are at their wits' end to know what to do to get their children educated. Each settler that leaves the district makes it harder to get a school started.

If you ask any of the single men to get together to erect a school district they politely tell you that there are not enough children.

Now this, in my opinion, is a very serious matter, not only for the parent but for the state. Every child within the state is entitled to an education therefore I think every man should be taxed in proportion to his holdings for their education. Instead of that we find one ratepayer in an organized district paying from eight to twenty-five dollars per quarter-section, annually, while the other fellow just across the line paying only two dollars per annum as an educational tax.

This is an injustice that should be remedied as soon as possible. I don't think there is any other solution than the erecting of larger districts, either by two or more districts consolidating, or making each municipality responsible for the education of all children within the municipality. Educational affairs

The average ratepayer takes little or no interest in school affairs. At the annual meeting held recently out of a possible thirty, ten turned out. We have a good barn and the weather was elegant.

Trustees are not elected for their ability to administer the affairs of the district in an efficient manner but on their ability to keep down taxes. It's poor economy. They will pay a teacher big wages (not because they want to, but because they have to), then stint him on his equipment, and altho they are paying him \$400 on account of short equipment he is earning only \$200. In conclusion, I would say keep up the agitation, you will make good soon I hope.

I. B. A. J.

NEED AGRICULTURAL READERS

I have been very much interested in reading your rural school page. Just now I want to point out a few criticisms to be made on the writer who is opposed to teaching agriculture in the rural schools.

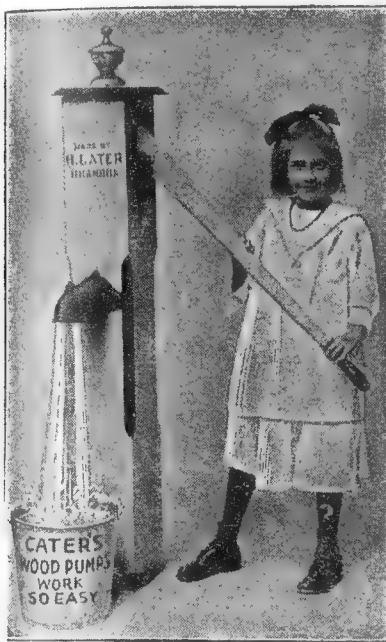
I think it a very simple matter in-

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deed to have this subject taught; agriculture, including horticulture, olericulture, chemistry, soil physics, botany, stock-raising, etc., could well be taught from grade two up. All that is necessary is a new system of reading books for schools. These subjects could be put up into simple language that would certainly be no more difficult than the reader used at present. Certainly, there is nothing more interesting than agriculture when it is presented to pupils who are able to understand it, and all children on a farm are fully capable of so doing. Children would learn to read just as quickly as they do at present; in fact, I believe they might learn more quickly if they were reading of things that they hear of constantly. Arithmetic could be taught by giving problems that are met with on all farms. A farmer uses arithmetic constantly in his work. He plows, harrows, drills, or discs so many rods; he sells so much wheat, or so many eggs, etc.

I do not believe subjects taught in this way would burden a teacher in any way. I have long advocated the above changes in teaching and I see no reason why our children would not be able to read, write, spell and figure just as well as they do at present.

I think the teachers too often resent interference in school matters. I know I tried to get a teacher interested in making a list of books for the library. I offered to help her make a list of books. She politely told me to mind my own business, as that was her privilege and she would see the trustees. She never made the list and never saw the trustees about it, so we are still without the books. Now, I consider it most decidedly my business to see that the proper books are given my children; and I also consider that teacher needs a little training in the matter of being at least courteous to parents. The teacher I mention was not, yet she had an M.A. degree and had taught for many years. So it is not only the poorly trained teacher we have to contend with. They may at least be willing and anxious to learn.

However, these matters are not so vital to me as the fact that I must live in town to send my children to school. What are we to do when so many farmers live near villages where the vacation is in the summer? The children must go in winter or be always behind their classes. When the distance is too far for the children to go in winter it means a breaking up of home.

SASKATCHEWAN

SHOULD CLEAN SCHOOLS

Dear Editor:—I have been reading with much interest your page headed, "The Rural School," and have been instructed, amused and astonished by some of the opinions expressed there. The article entitled, "Parents to blame," and signed "A Reader," finally brought me to the point where I took up my pen and began this letter. "A Reader" has drawn a doleful picture of the dirty, untidy school of his or her childhood and asks if it is not a pretty fair picture of the average rural school of today and reluctantly we are obliged to agree with "A Reader" that there are still many schools like it but when "A Reader" asks who is to blame and answers the question by blaming it nearly all on the parents I beg to differ.

Many years ago I spent several years as a teacher of rural schools. I not only asked myself the same question "Who is to blame for said condition of rural schools?" but I answered it and demonstrated that my answer was correct. The teacher is to blame if she is not a cripple or otherwise physically unfit.

Anyone who knows conditions in rural Manitoba knows that there is no one who makes a business of scrubbing and cleaning to be hired to clean out the school house, except in very rare cases. Is it therefore up to the school teacher to clean up her own work room or ask or expect the already overburdened mothers of the district to do it for her? She cannot expect the "dads" to do it, can she?

Of course the assistance of such scholars as are old enough to help is a foregone conclusion and in only one case in my life have I known them to refuse, but that is another story, altho it

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Yours sincerely,
[Signed] V. W. JACKSON,
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hinges on the same subject we are discussing.

Let us compare those two women who are blamed for the dirty, unattractive rural school, since I can find no others to lay the blame on. Let us have a look at "the parent" first. She is usually a farmer's wife. She may be, and usually is cook, laundress, house-maid, seamstress, purchaser of supplies, accountant, nurse, teacher, doctor, preacher, gardener, entertainer, stoker, plumber, painter and floor polisher. In her spare hours she may make lace collars, pictures, stories, jam, butter, cheese, pickles or any other trifle that would help to make ends meet in her domestic domain, and she fills the bill with a fair measure of success. Her days are anywhere from twelve to eighteen hours of labor and her nights are often disturbed by small children. To her, holidays and real leisure are practically unknown but few would assert that rural homes are, in general, dirty or uncomfortable.

The Teacher's Opportunity

Now let us take a look at the average teacher. She is usually young, strong, sometimes even athletic. She can run, dance, or take part in out-door games with vim. Her profession calls for from five to six hours work out of the twenty-four. Her nights are generally periods of undisturbed rest. She draws one year's salary for two hundred-and-four days' teaching. She therefore has one hundred-and-nine days' holidays, not counting Sundays, in a year. So she has ample leisure. I know of no other trade or profession that has so much. Her salary is good and assured. The heaviest tool that her work calls on her to wield is a book, a pencil, or a pointer. She certainly is not over-taxed physically. Parents spend hundreds of dollars to build and equip a workroom and allow her to use it, free of charge, yet according to "A Reader" and many other reliable people we very often find she is satisfied to allow her work room to become filthy and equipment all out of repair rather than roll up her sleeves and put in a few hours cleaning it up. Who is to blame? Dear reader, take another think.

When I look back to my school teaching days and contrast the day's work then with my day's work now as a parent I kiss my hand to the good old days. I weighed then one hundred-and-ten pounds, not a very heavy weight, but I could run, jump, skip or lift things promiscuously. Believe me I dare not do it now and I don't know many maternal parents who can either. But in spite of handicaps we knew nothing about then I can still find time and strength to keep my work rooms a little bit clean and attractive and there are no big scholars to help me either, but there are several little ones to cling to my skirts and otherwise contribute their share to my comfort when I am working.

Her First School

When I surveyed the premises of my first school my first thought was "What kind of women can my predecessors have been?" The building was a fair sized frame structure, painted white, with brown trimmings, the whole set on a stone foundation. There was a porch on one end with a plank platform, in the angle between it and the main building. The inside had been plastered and nicely wainscotted. Half of the forms were homemade, the other half were nice ones, purchased from some school supply firm. There had been nice roller blinds on the windows and the other school equipment had been very good, including a nice coal heater stove, generously embellished with nickel. Parents had done their part well. There were twenty scholars on the roll. The average attendance was about ten and subsequent experience proved them to be exemplary children with very little correction needed and the parents were as good allies as any teacher could wish for.

While I say these things had been, they were no longer so, as regards the building. The corner of the stone foundation had been literally torn away until you could see under the building. Wood had been cut on the platform at

the door until one of the planks was half gone, one half of the lower panel of the porch door was gone, a piece of board was broken out of the porch floor. The blinds were torn off the roller and the maps ditto. The blackboards were scratched and pieces of plaster dented, ready to fall out, where baseballs had been bounced against them. The desks were cut and notched and disfigured with ink and dirt. In fact it looked more as if it had been the abode of the proverbial drunkard instead of a nice young lady and some ordinary children from good homes.

It never occurred to me to expect the busy mothers or fathers of that district to come to the school and clean up or even help me. I should have been ashamed to have done so. As it was Autumn and the sloughs were dry I made some apologetic enquiries as to how I should get a barrel of water brought to the school. A very busy tired parent managed to get a barrel of water for the teacher after his day's work in the harvest field was done and never again during the next three years could anyone say or think that a school smelled or looked dirty. Before a year had passed it had lost much of its unattractiveness. A fence was built and trees planted along the fire brake on the north side. The children and teacher kept the weeds pulled and the roots mulched with manure from the stable where we kept our ponies and at the end of those three years those trees made a nice showing.

The Next Teacher's Work

I am sorry to say my successors did not take any interest in trees and when I visited the place five years later only some scrubby gads were growing where I had hoped to see some nice shade trees. It is twenty years since I planted those trees and there is very little more to be seen yet, but my trees still insist on sending up a bushy growth in spite of all abuse and neglect, a living reproach to those who should have carried on the work which I began. If the pupils of that school could take pride in growing trees when I was there they would have done it for my successors had they encouraged them to do so.

If one teacher with the help of only small pupils could keep the school premises clean and improve and repair them, and if the busy mothers can keep their houses clean and comfortable by the work of their hands without compromising their dignity or ruining their health, surely many of the splendid looking young women who preside over our schools and balk at even sweeping a room out, might acquire a new dignity and respect in our eyes if they seized brush and scrub pail and banished the reproach of dirty rural schools from the land forever, instead of figuratively speaking, wallowing in dust and dirt for months at a stretch.

If it is too much to expect a teacher, with her ample leisure and such help as she may get from her pupils, to keep her school room clean, isn't it a shame to ask the busy parents to keep their houses clean and her's too.

What if we parents begin to entertain prejudices against such menial labor as sweeping and scrubbing, etc.? What if we conclude we can be happy in a dirty house as well as the teachers?

Dear reader, when you hear someone blaming it all on the parents or nearly all, again take a few minutes to think of what I have tried to tell you.

If one little teacher and the pupils could transform a wreck of a school into a place that "people came to see," others can do the same or better. Try it, dear teachers. Drown you foolish ideas of what is fitting for anyone in your position to do, in a few pails of soap and water. Scour them off the face of the earth. And be happier. Believe me, dear girls, you are no better than your mothers.

Yours truly,

A TEACHER.

And pray why should not the "Dads," with twice the physical strength of a woman, get down on their overalled knees and scrub the school floor?—Ed.

Please send your name and address to the Rural Schools Editor, Grain Growers' Guide, Winnipeg, Man.

The Last Days of Jesus Christ

With His Friends in the Home

By Dr. Lyman Abbott, Editor New York Outlook

From his conflict with his enemies in the Temple during his last eventful week Jesus sought at night repose, generally outside the city walls; sometimes probably sleeping on the hillside with his burnose wrapped about him; once we know in a garden of olives; once in a house of a friend in the neighboring village of Bethany; once in the house of an unknown friend within the city. The name, condition, character of this friend are all unknown. Jesus probably had many devoted friends even in Jerusalem whose friendship in that perilous hour was carefully concealed except from the elect few. This unknown friend had offered him a room where he could observe the Passover supper with his disciples. Even they apparently knew nothing of their host.

The record which we possess of the Master's parting words to his disciples was probably written down by disciples of John, as his amanuenses, more than half a century after the event. To the literalist this will seem a great misfortune. To me these incomparable words are not less sacred because they represent the imperishable memory of the one disciple whose courageous devotion to his Master kept him at the cross until his Master's death—the disciple whom Jesus in that hour adopted as his son and to whom he intrusted the future care of his own widowed and heart-pierced mother. It was characteristic of Jesus that he made this hour of gloom the most luminous hour of his life's teaching, that he did not seek comfort from his disciples but gave comfort to them, and strengthened the courage of his own faith by imparting courage to their perplexed and troubled hearts. For the spirit always grows by imparting: we add to our courage by encouraging the timid, inspire our hopes by ministering to the disheartened, and make clearer our vision by telling others what we have seen.

I shall not attempt a paraphrase of Christ's monologue. My ambition is humbler; it is to translate it into terms of every-day human experience.

His opening sentence gives two keys to unlock the door to the "life that really is." "Have faith in God." How can we have faith in him whom we have not seen and cannot see? Show us the Father and it sufficeth us. If you cannot have faith in God, then "Have faith in me."

Faith in God is not the door to Christian faith; Christian faith is the door to faith in God. It is not easy in a world of sorrow, temptation, and sin to have faith in a good God who made and governs the world. But it is not difficult to have faith in a good man who confronts danger with courage, endures sorrow with patience, encounters temptation without thought of yielding, and bears the burdens of sins not his own without murmuring. We can do other than believe in such a one? Not in ecclesiastical definitions about him, but in his character, in his personality, in the worth-whileness of his life. Faith in Abraham Lincoln has inspired the American people and made them what they would not have been but for Abraham Lincoln. Faith in Jesus Christ has made the world what it never could have been without Jesus Christ. This is the beginning of Christian faith: it inspires in us the desire to encounter our dangers with his courage, to bear our burdens with his patience, to meet our temptations with his unyielding resolve, and to bear the consequences of others' sins with his suffering love.

But this is only the beginning. This human life is a reflection of the divine life. Sir Oliver Lodge has put this second step in the Christian faith with beautiful simplicity:

"Undoubtedly the Christian idea of God is the simple one. Overpoweringly and appallingly simple is the notion presented to us by the orthodox Christian churches:

A babe born of poor parents, born in a stable among cattle because there was

no room for them in the village inn—no room for them in the inn—what a master touch! Revealed to shepherds. Religious people inattentive. Royalty ignorant, or bent on massacre. A glimmering perception, according to one noble legend, attained in the Far East—where also similar occurrences have been narrated. Then the child growing into a peasant youth, brought up to a trade. At length a few years of itinerant preaching; flashes of miraculous power and insight. And then a swift end: set upon by the religious people, his followers overawed and scattered, himself tried as a blasphemer, flogged, and finally tortured to death.

Simplicity most thorough and most strange! In itself it is not unique. Such occurrences seem inevitable to highest humanity in an unregenerate world; but who, without inspiration, would see in them a revelation of the nature of God? The life of Buddha, the life of Joan of Arc, are not thus regarded. Yet the Christian revelation is clear enough and true enough if our eyes are open and if we care to read and accept the simple record which, whatever its historical value, is all that has been handed down to us."

Believe in me, Jesus says to me. Yes, I reply; I can believe in thee. Even Renan, even John Stuart Mill, could believe in thee. Believe that the Father is in me. Yes; I can believe that the Father is in him. The Church tells me that the Father is all-powerful. Perhaps. But I do not worship power. The Church tells me that the Father is all-wise. Perhaps. But I do not worship wisdom. Jesus tells me that the Father is all love, and his life tells me what love means. And I worship love. Whether it is all-powerful or not, whether it is all-wise or not, I worship love. Even if I were a Persian and believed in two gods, an Ormuzd and an Ahriman, a good god and a bad god, and believed that this world was the stage where they were in a battle on which the destiny of the universe depended, even if I did not know and could not even guess which was to win, I would worship the good god and fight the bad one. Even if I thought the drama of Palestine foreshadowed the end of the world drama, that the ambitious Caiaphas and the cowardly Pilate and the treacherous Judas would be victors and love would be crucified, I should still worship love, and I hope I should dare to take my place with the mother of the pierced heart, not with the triumphant foes. Yes; I can believe that the Father is in Jesus his son.

But this is not the end of the Christian faith. There is a third stage. "I will not leave you orphans; I will come to you. Yet a little while, and the world seeth me no more; but ye see me, because I am living and ye shall live also." An orphan is not one who is fatherless. He had a father, whom memory recalls from the past. He will have a father, whom hope anticipates meeting in the future. But now he is without a father. There are many orphaned Christians. They believe in a Father who was formerly active in the world, about whom they read in the Bible. They believe in a Father who will appear in the great day of the future to judge the world. But now? Now they are without a Father. Inspiration and revelation have ceased; no wonder, then, that prayer ceases. Why go on forever talking to a god who gives no answer? God in history? Yes, in past history. In Jewish wars, but not in the European war. In humanity? Yes, in Hebrew prophets; but not in twentieth-century prophets. Walking with Enoch, but with no one now; speaking to Abraham, but to no one now; dwelling in the Christ, but dwelling with no one now. A silent God; an absentee God; a forgetting and a forgotten God; yes, what Carlyle has well called "an hypothetical God." Over against this common experience of to-day I put Harnack's confession of his



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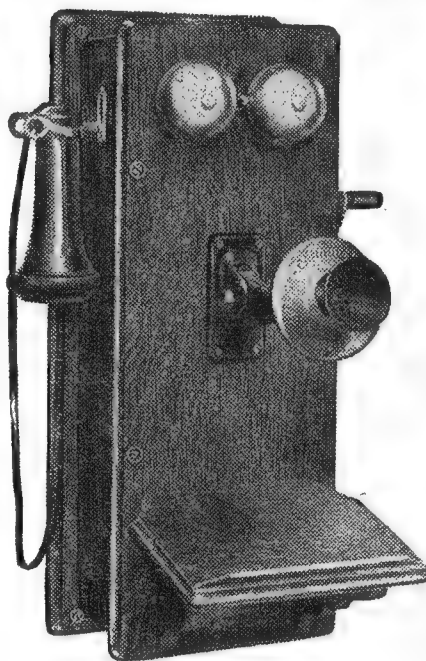
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faith: "Not only in the beginning was the Word, the Word that was at once deed and life; but the living, resolute, indomitable Word—namely, the person—has always been a power in history, along with and above the power of circumstance."

This is my faith. I believe in a Universal Presence, a Great Companion, a living Christ forever incarnate in the hearts and lives of his own, living now in the world with mightier and wider influence and in more intimate communion and companionship with his disciples than ever before, a living vine growing from a little seed planted nineteen centuries ago and since then spreading over the whole earth, whose fruits are a peace which troubles cannot disturb and a joy which pains cannot destroy. The seed of this faith was given to me many years ago by John's report of the last discourse of Jesus to his disciples. It has grown since with the growing experience of over half a century of Christian discipleship. It is true I have never had the ecstatic visions which I read of occasionally in the spiritual biographies of the mystics. Jesus has not promised such visions to any one. They may be real, but they are not normal. I doubt whether they conduce to the most Christlike living. At all events, they are not for me. I have no desire for them. George Croly has voiced for me my prayer:

"I ask no dream, no prophet ecstasies,
No sudden rending of the veil of clay,
No angel visitant, no opening skies;
But take the dimness of my soul away.
Teach me to feel that thou art always nigh;
Teach me the struggles of the soul to bear,
To check the rising doubt, the rebel sigh;
Teach me the patience of unanswered prayer."

I have never practiced the fastings, the flagellations, the denials of the body which some of the mystics seem to have thought essential to obtain their spiritual ecstasies. If personal fellowship of God is to be a natural experience, the condition of enjoying it must be a natural condition. Jesus prescribes no other. Loyalty to him is the only condition he prescribes. "If a man love me, he will keep my word; and my Father will love him, and we will come unto him, and make our abode with him." And lest any one should think this word which his disciples are to keep requires some mystical act of faith or supernatural act of self-denial, Jesus tells them what this word is: "This is my commandment, That ye love one another, as I have loved you." Love is the key to Christ's character; love is the secret of the Christ life; to love is to follow Christ. A life of asceticism, a life of retirement and meditation, is not the way to companionship with Christ. The way to companionship with Christ is a life like that of Jesus—a life of love, service, and sacrifice. And as to self-denial as a means for the purification of the spirit, "Life itself, rightly lived, offers the best and most normal means of purification. Here, right at hand, in daily living, without fleeing to the desert or retreating to the monastery, without the use of fasting or hair shirt, mortification or flagellation, in every-day duties and disciplines, lies the divinely ordained corrective of the flesh. Here is ample training for the spirit."

Faith in the life and character of Jesus Christ as a supreme example of a life worth living and a character worth having; faith in Jesus Christ as the supreme interpretation of a God to love and to obey; and faith in Jesus Christ as a giver of life by his presence and companionship with those that love him and desire to be like him:—Such is the last message of Jesus to his disciples or rather as much of that message as one of his disciples has learned in his life experience.—From the Outlook.

In planting around a home the larger trees and shrubs should have first consideration. Flowers may then be used around the borders of the grounds, near the foundation of the house, along the wall, or in the garden.

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The Kitchen Garden

There is perhaps no one thing that helps out with the cooking during the summer and fall more than a really good kitchen garden. I was very much interested in the experiences of "A Plain Country Woman" in the "Women's Problems" in a recent issue of The Guide. She made a very substantial profit from her garden. We may not all be able to make a profit in actual dollars and cents, but I am sure we will find that when it comes to a matter of economy and health, the kitchen garden is a big asset. Vegetables are full of the mineral salts that our bodies need and crave, and vegetables also supply the "roughage" that we need to overcome that bane of modern times, constipation. I know it is hard to get the men folk to plow the necessary bit of land, but keep on the good side of them and if you can get a plot even thirty feet square you can grow an amazing amount. You will probably laugh when I tell you that we raised enough vegetables on a plot sixteen by twenty-seven feet to keep a family of four in vegetables almost the entire summer and we canned quite a few as well. To be sure we made the cucumbers climb the fence on wire, but they were even more productive than when we gave up half the garden to them and we saved that much space for other things. As they reached the top of the wire we clipped the tops. The tomatoes we tied to stakes and cut off all but the central stock. The result was we had all the ripe tomatoes we could use for the table, plenty green ones to make pickles and I canned enough ripe ones to do us a good part of the winter.

The first thing to sow in the spring is some cress seed, they germinate quickly, and cress is a fine addition to any salad, as good a garnish as parsley and is first class eaten with bread and butter. Of course lettuce and radishes are the next to mature. By sowing a few lettuce and radish seed every two weeks, one can have a fresh supply all summer. Peas and beans are a pretty sure crop and a very productive one. Then one can put up any surplus for winter use. We had home canned butter beans for our Christmas dinner that were really about as good as the fresh article and superior to any commercial canned beans on the market. Beets can be used in numberless ways and are very valuable for the iron they contain. The tops make fine greens, and the roots are good served with butter or a cream sauce or pickled for winter use. Spinach is another fine green rich in iron, but it takes a good amount of spinach to make a meal, so one has to devote considerable space to it. Be sure to have a bed of parsley in your garden, it is one vegetable that can be used in a hundred and one ways. In the autumn dig up what is left over and plant it in boxes or pots for the winter. Then of course there are the winter vegetables that we all count on so much, carrots, onions, cabbage, turnips, parsnips and celery. Now is the time to sow tomato seed. Sow the seed in a big box, and when the plants are about two inches high take out the best of them and plant in pots or old cans. Set out as early as possible in June.

If one can have a few small fruits in the garden along with the vegetables it is well nigh complete. Strawberries, raspberries, gooseberries and currants all grow well in this country if sheltered, and with the exception of strawberries require very little attention; a little pruning and a little fertilizing each year and they do very well. Think of the pleasure and convenience of picking the desserts from the garden for at least two months in the year, and such wholesome and delicious desserts too.

Making Cheese on Farm

A farmer's wife of Hilda, Alta., wishes instructions on making cheese from sweet milk. The following instructions are given by the cheese maker at the Manitoba Agricultural College:—

The following directions are for fifty pounds of milk:—

Take twenty-five pounds of the even-

ing's milk and twenty-five pounds of the morning's milk. Heat the milk up to 86 or 88° F. by setting the milk container in hot water at 140°.

If colored cheese is wanted add half a teaspoonful of cheese color per fifty pounds of milk before adding the rennet. Mix the color with half a pint of cold water before adding it to the milk. When the milk is at the proper temperature and the color has been added, the rennet should be added.

For fifty pounds of milk use one teaspoonful of rennet, or enough to thicken the milk in twenty or thirty minutes. Dilute the rennet in a pint of cold water before adding it to the milk and stir it thoroughly in the milk for two or three minutes with a dipper or large spoon.

Cut the curd when it breaks clean before the finger. To do this, insert the index finger into the curd and with the thumb make a dent or slight cut in the curd just at the base of the finger and move fingers slowly forward. The curd then should be cut in cubes of about half an inch square. When the curd is cut stir it for about ten minutes, when cooking should begin.

For cooking, set container in hot water or take out part of the whey, heat it up to 130 or 140° and return it to the container. This should be repeated until the curd has reached a temperature of 98 or 100°.

Stir the curd constantly until it is firm enough. The curd is firm enough when it has a rubbery feeling and a shiny appearance. When the curd is firm enough the whey should be removed by dipping the curd and whey into a strainer or thru a cheese-cloth. Keep the curd well stirred for about fifteen or twenty minutes to allow the whey to escape.

When the curd is dry enough salt can be added. Add about a tablespoonful of salt for every twenty-five pounds of milk. Mix the salt thoroughly thru the curd and then let it stand for ten or fifteen minutes, after which it should be put into the moulds. A nice mould is one six inches in diameter and twelve inches high without bottom. Make a bag of cheese-cloth the same size as the mould and fill it with the curd in the mould. Put a piece of white cotton on top of curd and a wood cover which fits the mould and apply weights gradually until the seventy or seventy-five pounds is added. Leave the curd in press two days, after which it can be taken out and kept in a cool, dry place. A cool cellar is a good place. The cheese should be turned upside down every day for a month.

Cheddar cheese is not fit to eat before it is two or three months old.

Now that eggs are within reach again they will no doubt form quite an important article of diet with many of us. It is so easy to boil or poach an egg we are apt to forget that they can be served in any other way.

A Plain Omelet

A plain omelet is easy to prepare and if cooked with a slow heat is creamy and easy to digest.

6 eggs.
¼ teaspoon salt.

8 tablespoons milk.
A pinch of pepper.

Beat the whites and yolks separately. Add milk, pepper and salt to the yolks. Fold in the whites. Have a little butter

hot in a pan, turn in the omelet and cook on a slow heat until the bottom is set. Put in a slow oven to finish cooking and brown. If the fire is too hot the omelet will be tough.

Lucanian Eggs

5 hard boiled eggs.
1 cup cooked macaroni.
Anchovy sauce.
2 cups white sauce.
Onion juice.
Cracker crumbs.
Salt and pepper.

Cook the macaroni in boiling salted water for 20 minutes, drain and pour over cold water. Cut the eggs in strips lengthwise, mix with the white sauce, a little onion juice and if you like it a little anchovy sauce, turn into a dish cover, with cracker crumbs, dot with butter and bake until brown. A little tomato may be used instead of the onion and anchovy sauce.

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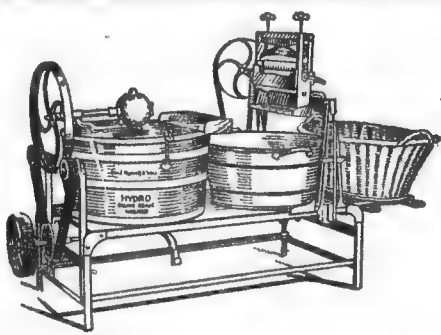
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Young Canada Club

By DIXIE PATTON

TERMS OF MEMBERSHIP

Once again little folk have begun to send me self-addressed and stamped envelopes and ask me to send them membership pins in The Young Canada Club. So this is just to explain once again that it isn't done that way. When you want to become a member of this club write the best story you can think up and send it along with your self-addressed and stamped envelope.

Lately the little people have been sending fairy stories, but if you are not good at writing that kind, tell, as brightly as you can, about some of the interesting things you have seen happen among nature's children, the birds, plants, animals or insects.

Somebody wants also to know whether you may use pen names in writing to the Young Canada Club. You may, but I would much rather that you would sign your own names. I think it is a good habit to get into.

DIXIE PATTON.

FROZEN IN (A Prize Story)

One dull winter day when fairyland lay fast asleep and the snow covered the ground, the sun suddenly came out from behind a cloud. The day became warm and bright. Then the snow began to melt.

All the fairies awoke and began to think what fun they could have now. At last one fairy called Starlight thought of a plan. They would get on their leaf canoes and float down the streams. It was not long before they were sailing. They had great fun until sunset. Then they thought they would go back to fairyland. Some of them would not stop and kept on sailing. The others thought they might as well keep on.

Now the enemy of the fairies, Jack Frost, came along. He froze all the streams and the poor little fairies were imprisoned in icy walls.

The sun did not come out any more that winter and the fairies had to stay all winter in the ice. In the spring when the sun began to shine and old Jack Frost was forced to fly, the fairies came out and went singing away to their homes in fairyland.

DONALD MCKENZIE,
Welwyn, Sask. Age-12.

JACK FROST AND MR. SUN

One morning, when I got up, I saw that Mr. Jack Frost had come in the evening and painted everything outside. It looked very beautiful outside, but in about two hours Mr. Sun came out and melted all of Jack Frost's painting. "That was very rude of you, Mr. Sun," said Jack Frost. "Why," said Mr. Sun, "ain't I of more use than you are?" "No!" said Jack Frost, "you can shine all summer and I can only come in the winter and go away again in the spring." Now Mr. Sun thought that was certainly very unkind of him to be so rude over Jack Frost. So the next evening Jack Frost came again and painted everything as before. Now when morning came Jack Frost was expecting Mr. Sun out again, but he waited and waited, but Mr. Sun would not come out. This made Jack Frost very glad, but in a day or two, Mr. Sun came out again and shone so hot and spoiled everything of Jack Frost's over again. This made Jack Frost so angry that he stayed away for two or three days.

PAULINE KULAK.
Fort Saskatchewan, Alta. Age 14.

THE SUN DOGS

I wonder how many of the Young Canada Club have seen sun dogs. I suppose you all have. In the mid-winter the days get weary and the wind blows and the snow drifts into large white mounds. It is then that our little friends the fairies come to try and cheer us up. They always appear in two parties, one on each side of the sun. They are dressed in red, yellow and orange, and are sometimes very bright and clear, sometimes dull and pale. The sun dogs think that the fairies are mocking them and call the

clouds and winds, and we have a storm. The fairies are so frightened that they hide and are not seen for two or three days. Then sometimes the fairies form in a circle and dance around the sun. This pleases the sun and he smiles on the earth and everything is happy. In the spring and summer the sun is jolly and the little fairies, seeing they are not needed, retreat to the caves of some friendly dwarfs. Often during a thunderstorm or on a dark, gloomy day they are seen flitting over some lake, marsh or swamp.

This is the end of my story. I would like some boy of my own age, which is twelve years, to correspond with me.

JAMES BURKE,

Walpole, Sask. Age 12.

WHAT JACK FROST AND THE WIND DID

It was a very cold day, and the birds in the house in the maple could not make the fire burn. The names of the birds were Mr. and Mrs. Tom Sparrow. They had two children whose names were Fluffy and Buff.

Mr. Tom Sparrow said he would go and cut some wood to put on the fire. But of course Jack Frost was looking for some mischief. So he said to the wind, "Come and have some fun."

As Tom Sparrow took his tiny axe Jack Frost first bit him on one foot and then the other, so you see he could not walk, but still he could fly, so he started to fly towards the house, but the wind was strong and he made very little progress. Before he could get to the house Jack Frost froze his wings and the poor bird fell to the ground and the wind covered him with snow. So he froze to death.

Mrs. Tom, seeing her husband did not return, went out to find him, but Jack Frost played the same trick on her. So the children were left alone in the house. The fire went out and there was nothing to eat, and the poor birds froze and starved to death.

ALICE S. JAPP,
Age 13.

THE SNOW FAIRIES

One day, as Jack Frost looked out of his den, he said: "Where are the snow fairies?" He looked and looked, and then said: "if they do not come soon I will go after them." It was now the twenty-first of December. In a week's time he looked out again and what did he see? He saw the snow fairies falling one after another. Day after day they fell. One day he saw the children from a hill coasting down with their sleds.

One day he heard the thunder. He looked out and he saw it was starting to rain. He said: "it must be going away." Of course he meant the snow. And one day the sun began to shine and you should have seen how Jack Frost did scamper to the North Pole where he stayed all the winter-time. I would like to receive a prize as this is my third letter to the Young Canada Club.

EDNA HICKS.
Red Deer, Alta. Age 9.

THE SNOWFLAKE FAIRIES

Once upon a time there was a little fairy who lived in a snowflake and wore a soft white dress and had golden hair.

One day the snowflake began to slide slowly downwards. At last it lit on the top of a mountain where it stayed for many days. A lot of other snowflakes came and the fairies had a lovely time skating, working charms on the ice and playing hockey.

Sometimes there were bad snow storms which frightened the fairies but none of them were hurt. Soon the mountain was covered with snow and it began to grow warm and a warm wind blew day and night until the snow began to slide. Faster, faster and faster it went till there was a crash. The snow tumbled into the river and the fairies flew toward the sky where they got new homes.

MYRA SERVIS.
Warman, Sask. Age 11.

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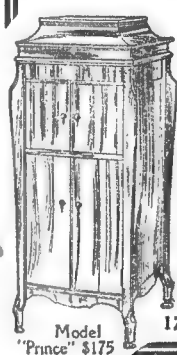
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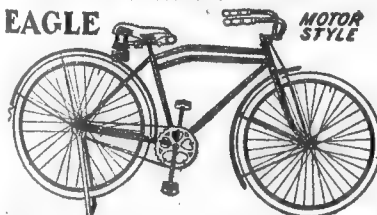
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WHEN WRITING TO ADVERTISERS PLEASE MENTION THE GUIDE

Farm Women's Clubs

NOTE—Any woman in Saskatchewan who feels that she would like to have a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district, should communicate with the provincial secretary, Miss Erma Stocking, Delisle, Sask.
Any Alberta woman who would like a Woman's Section of the United Farmers in her district should write to Mrs. R. M. Barrett, Mirror, Alta., who is the woman's provincial secretary for Alberta.
Any Manitoba woman who would like a Woman's Section of the Grain Growers' Association in her district should write to Mrs. F. H. Wisneke, Stony Mountain, Man.

WORK OF LOCALS

In answer to the inquiry of the Mountain Chase Club it appears advisable to make a general statement of the case. The women's section of a local may take up any line of work not inconsistent with the objects of the association. They may arrange any community pastime, concert, lecture, etc., in the name of their women's section without first consulting the members of the full local. They may keep in their own treasury any funds that they may accumulate except membership fees.

In answer to the question whether the payment of the 1916 dues counts you as members of the local or whether you need to start over again, I beg to state that when the members of the local accepted your membership fees into their treasury, they accepted you as members. Your membership of course entitles you to a vote in the management of the affairs and policy of the local, but because you take a part in the meetings of the local and help to make it an efficient medium for progressive community work, which needs the co-operation of both men and women, do not let the meetings of your women's section be any the less well attended or the less progressive in its work.

Do not let the unkind remarks of any one or two of the men members of the local influence you in your policy of co-operating in every way to make your community stand for sociability, education and progress. Grain Growers are as a rule fine, broad minded men and I am certain that the majority of the men members of your local would vote against the women withdrawing and forming a separate local of their own.

ERMA STOCKING.

PATRIOTIC CONTRIBUTIONS

I have much pleasure in acknowledging the receipt of the following generous patriotic contributions.

Thunder Creek W.G.G.A., Miss E. Angervine, Sec.—Belgian Relief \$10.00
Red Cross 10.00
Prairie Rose W.G.G.A., Mrs. L. F. Wood, Pres.—Red Cross 13.30
Equity, Mrs. A. Martin, Sec.—Red Cross 10.00

FAVORS NON-PARTISAN LEAGUE

Dear Miss Stocking:—The Keeler Local held a hurried meeting in January when the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. S. V. Haight; Vice-Pres., Mrs. Warbeck; Secy.-Treas., Mrs. D. H. Bryce; Delegate to Convention, Mrs. Wiley. From this meeting we adjourned in a body to the hall where an organization and explanatory meeting was being held of the new Non-Partisan Farmers' League. Think our local women are quite taken with this movement, and some of us are already members with our husbands.

Last Saturday we met with the men's section and heard many interesting reports of the Grain Growers' Convention in Moose Jaw and of the School Trustees' Convention in Regina. We certainly urge all rural schools to send a representative to the next Trustees' Convention. Some of the Grain Growers' members may not know that at this year's Trustees' Convention the Resolution favoring using English as the sole language of instruction in public schools in Saskatchewan was "tabled," chiefly because Protestant Canadian delegates were in the minority at the meeting.

EVELYN M. BRYCE.

Secy Keeler Local.

KEEPING UP WITH THINGS

Dear Miss Stocking:—Altho Burnham W.G.G.A. had no delegate to our central convention we are fully alive to all that is going on. We have a small association and a very few active members. Still, we manage to do quite a bit of work for the Red Cross Society and other causes. Last summer we endowed a \$50.00 bed in a Canadian Hos-

pital in England and donated \$25.00 to the Red Cross at the same time, and most of us worked at making shirts and knitting socks for the soldiers.

On December 9 we gave a pie social, the proceeds of which we used for buying a cooking stove and kitchenware for the school house, also blinds and curtains for windows and a few chairs. We hold our meetings in the school house now the same day as the men and we serve tea and cake to all. On February 9, the women and men jointly gave an oyster supper which in spite of cold weather was a decided success. Our expenses were great but we made \$17.00 over all.

On February 16 we are getting up a St. Patrick's dance in aid of the Belgians. We hope for fine weather and a big crowd.

Mrs. F. ENGLISH.

Secy. Burnham W.G.G.A.

MEETINGS ENCOURAGING

Dear Miss Stocking:—At a meeting of Normanton W.G.G.A. held on the evening of March 5, there was such a good attendance that the women became quite enthusiastic and planned a regular campaign of work in aid of the Red Cross Fund.

As there was a balance of \$20.05 from the last donation of \$100.00 to the Red Cross Fund the members decided to spend it in buying material to work on during the summer months, as there is a big bazaar planned for some time in the fall. In the meantime they are busy preparing a program for a concert to be held some time before Easter, date not yet decided on.

Altogether since last March they have contributed \$175.00 to the Red Cross. How does this compare with other locals.

Mrs. R. T. CARR, Secy.-Treas.

APPLY FOR DISTRICT NURSE

Dear Miss Stocking:—Our February meeting was held as usual in Dilke Hotel. We decided to work a banner and one of our members very kindly donated \$5.00 towards materials. The district needs a nurse badly so we have made an application to our council to have a municipal nurse appointed. We are also working on the municipal hospital scheme and have asked the men's local to co-operate with us on this work.

The men's local invited us for a short social time and also to hear the two reports, viz.: from the men's section and the women's section of the convention. We served a 10 cent tea. We had a most enjoyable time and also took in \$6.25 proceeds of the tea. We do enjoy these joint meetings.

We gave a euchre party and dance in Dilke Hotel and had a very select gathering. We are trying to get up a Country Fair on a small Agricultural Society basis. We have quite a few promises of entries. Any hints or information on this subject will be gladly received.

ELIZ. OSBORNE, Secy.-Treas.

THE HOME AS AN INSTITUTION

The efficient home, as a modern institution, covers ten cardinal points, namely—health, economy, beauty, productivity, hospitality, education, devotion, ambition, co-operation, character. These points are universal in application. They have nothing to do with the size, cost or location of your house. You do not need to have a house; you may live in a \$10-a-month flat, and still observe these ten cardinal points. We shall consider them briefly.

1. Health.—Half the disease in Canada would be prevented by the universal adoption of a home health system, including health instructions, health foods, baths, exercises, garments, habits of life and methods of work. Many physicians claim that epidemics such as typhoid, grippe and scarlet fever would be impossible in a civilization where the home

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HOW TO HAVE A GOOD VEGETABLE GARDEN

PERCY'S PUZZLED! WANTS Your Help!!

\$510.00 in Cash Prizes to be Awarded



MARY'S letter is surely a puzzler. She has so mixed up the letters in the names of things she would like Percy to give her for her birthday gift that they spell something different entirely. Sometimes she has even made two or three words out of one name, as in number nine, which is undoubtedly "Diamond Ring."

Each of the names in Mary's letter represents a present that any girl would like to receive for her birthday. You know one of them; now try to solve the remaining names, and when you do, re-write Mary's letter, substituting what you consider the correct names and send your solution to us. In this interesting contest we will award

\$510.00 in Cash Prizes

1st Prize \$150.00 in Cash	14th Prize \$5.00 in Cash
2nd Prize 75.00 in Cash	15th Prize 5.00 in Cash
3rd Prize 50.00 in Cash	16th Prize 5.00 in Cash
4th Prize 35.00 in Cash	17th Prize 3.00 in Cash
5th Prize 25.00 in Cash	18th Prize 3.00 in Cash
6th Prize 20.00 in Cash	19th Prize 3.00 in Cash
7th Prize 15.00 in Cash	20th Prize 3.00 in Cash
8th Prize 10.00 in Cash	21st Prize 2.00 in Cash
9th Prize 10.00 in Cash	22nd Prize 2.00 in Cash
10th Prize 10.00 in Cash	23rd Prize 2.00 in Cash
11th Prize 5.00 in Cash	24th Prize 2.00 in Cash
12th Prize 5.00 in Cash	25th Prize 2.00 in Cash
13th Prize 5.00 in Cash	26th Prize 2.00 in Cash

AND

Fifty Cash Prizes of \$1.00 each

PERCY'S PLAN WILL HELP YOU

THE first thing Percy did was to walk through the stores and make a list of all the things that would make nice presents for a girl, so that he could compare his lists with Mary's and see how many names would fit the puzzling words. He was surprised to find the number of nice things one could get for a girl, for very soon his list contained the following: Sewing set, umbrella, wrist watch, silk waist, manicure set, jewel case, kid gloves, lace handkerchiefs, napkin ring, earrings, silver thimble, diamond ring, candy, photo frame, necklace, books, bracelet, slippers, card case, travelling bag, purse, brooch, shawl, toilet set, perfume, flowers, set of furs, lace collar, etc., etc. These suggested presents may help you. Get a pencil and paper and try!

How to Send Your Answers

USE one side of the paper only in writing out Mary's letter and keep it the same in form as given above, merely substituting your solution of the proper names in place of the jumbled ones. In the lower left hand corner instead of the postscript put your full name (stating Mr., Miss or Mrs.) and your full address. Anything else must be written on a separate sheet of paper. Do not send fancy, drawn or typewritten answers. A contestant may send as many as three sets of answers to the puzzle but only one set may win a prize and not more than one prize will be awarded in any family. Entry to the contest is barred to all employees of this Company and their relatives.

NO EXPENSE IS ATTACHED TO THIS GREAT CONTEST ANY ONE CAN WIN A FINE CASH PRIZE

THIS interesting contest is reproduced from this month's issue of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD—Canada's Greatest Home Magazine. IT IS OPEN TO ALL. You may enter and win a big prize whether you are a reader of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD or not, and moreover, you will neither be asked nor expected to take the magazine, spend a single penny, nor buy anything in order to compete. When your answers are received, the publishers of this great magazine will gladly send you FREE OF ALL COST a sample copy of the very latest issue in order that you and your friends may know what a live, interesting, up-to-the-minute magazine is published right here in Canada by Canadians for Canadians. You'll surely like EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD.

THERE is nothing in Canada like it for bright, entertaining stories, timely, interesting articles, up-to-the-minute fashions, etc. It abounds with beautiful illustrations and departments of interest to every one in the family. More than 150,000 Canadian homes gladly take EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD and welcome it every month. It is supplanting American magazines in the favor of Canadians everywhere, and you will like it and agree that it is the most interesting magazine being produced in Canada.

The Contest Editor, EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD, CONTINENTAL PUBLISHING CO., LTD. 6 Continental Bldg., Toronto, Ont.

MAGNIFIED COPY OF MARY'S LETTER

Dear Percy,

Since you have so kindly asked me to suggest a birthday present that I would like I am sending you a little list to think over. If you can puzzle this out in time for my birthday I would just love to receive any of the following:-

1. BALL RUME.
2. OH C ROB.
3. DEVILS KOG
4. SORE STUFF.
5. BELT CARE.
6. SCARE CAD.
7. GRANSIRE.
8. C CAN LEEK.
9. DO MI DARNING.
10. TRAIINE MUSEC.

P.S. I have printed the words so that you can read them easily!

Sincerely yours
Mary.

\$150 IS FIRST PRIZE

FRANKLY this great contest is intended to advertise EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD and introduce it to friends and readers in all parts of Canada; so read carefully the copy of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD which we send you, show it to the members of your family and discuss it with your friends. To qualify your entry to stand for the judging and awarding of these big cash prizes we will ask you to write and tell us just what you think of EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD and to help us further advertise and introduce it by showing your sample copy to just three or four of your friends and neighbors who will appreciate this worth-while Canadian magazine and want it to come to them every month. You can easily render this simple favor and through it an additional Cash Reward is guaranteed and will be paid to you at once.

How the Prizes Will be Awarded

AS soon as your answers are received, we will write and tell you the number of names solved correctly, send you your free copy of the magazine and the big list of cash prizes and rewards that you can win, as well as names and addresses of hundreds of winners of big prizes from EVERYWOMAN'S WORLD.

THE judging of the entries will be in the hands of three independent judges, having no connection with this firm, whose names we will tell you in due course, and contestants must agree to abide by their decisions. The awards will be given to the senders of the best opinions and sets of answers qualified according to the rules and conditions of the contest. In judging the entries to the puzzle, points of merit will be (a) sets having most correct answers; (b) general neatness and appearance of the entry (handwriting, spelling, punctuation and style all being considered); and the merit of both the answers and your opinions will be coupled in making the decisions on the awards. All answers must follow the form of Mary's letter, but containing the sender's solutions for the proper names as called for above. Answers in any other form will not be considered. The contest will close promptly at 5 P.M., August 28th, promptly after which judging will be commenced and the prizes awarded. Study Mary's letter and try for the correct solution now. Entirely in addition to the competitive prizes, an extra cash reward is guaranteed and may be secured at once by every contestant complying with the conditions of the contest. Address your answer to:-

"I Would Not Part with it for \$10,000"

So writes an enthusiastic, grateful customer. "Worth more than a farm," says another. In like manner testify over 100,000 people who have worn it.

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Does away with the strain and pain of standing and walking; replaces and supports misplaced internal organs; reduces enlarged abdomen; straightens and strengthens the back; corrects stooping shoulders; develops lungs, chest and bust; relieves backache, curvatures, nervousness, ruptures. Easy to wear. Wear it 30 Days Free at Our Expense. Write today for illustrated booklet, measurement blank, etc., and read our very liberal proposition. HOWARD C. RASH, Pres. Natural Body Brace Co. 274 Rask Building, Salina, Kansas



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Leading Girl's School in Western Canada. Excellent results in Departmental, University, Music and Art Examinations.

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SWEET AND SOUR CREAM WANTED

OUR PRICE ABSOLUTELY THE HIGHEST. SHIPPING OANS FURNISHED AT WHOLESALE PRICES

WRITE FOR SHIPPING TAGS AND PARTICULARS

THE TUNGELAND CREAMERY CO. BRANDON, MAN.

science of prevention of disease were understood and applied.

2. Economy.—Every home should have installed a modern scheme of cost-finding, cost keeping and cost-reducing personal expenses on a scientific budget basis. Mother doubtless wastes a little, but father is apt to waste more, and the children are sure to waste most. Why reform mother exclusively?

3. Beauty.—Home discord is largely the result of discordant surroundings. The sensory nerves should be soothed in the home. They are more often irritated.

4. Productivity.—The home is fundamentally a social unit. The business of it, therefore, is to enable each member of the family to do more and better work in the community. For this purpose, physiological, psychological and industrial principles should be taught and embodied in the household. Are you improving the quantity and quality of your vocational output by at least ten per cent. every year? If not, something is wrong with your home.

5. Hospitality.—By this word I do not mean card parties, pink teas or pay-your-debts functions of any sort. I mean just a handclasp with some heart in it, an open home door. A test for your hospitality is that the fellow you invite never thinks what or how much you are going to give him to eat.

6. Education.—The despair of conscientious teachers is the lack of and indifference to sound educational methods in the home. Careless thought and speech, unbridled emotions, superficial judgments, artificial standards—these home defects can never be redeemed by any curriculum of high school or college.

7. Devotion.—This should be mutual, and reciprocal. Too often one member of the family—most often the mother, least often the son—expresses devotion for the entire group. The fires of destiny are kindled in the crucible of devotion. Back of the great man has always been some one's home prayer, faith, sacrifice.

8. Ambition.—The purpose in our habitation is our evolution. Accordingly, every home must be outgrown, every blood tie broken, every association of mere kinship finally put off and away, as the locust drops his skin. Can you forget that your brother is your brother, your son is your son, your wife is your wife, and want for each only the highest good of each, whether you reap joy or sorrow from it? Do you know what the great ambition of each member of your family really is, and are you helping him or her to achieve it?

9. Co-operation.—Every home should provide for a systematic study of co-operative method, as shown in the modern factory, mill or department store. The scientific grouping and control of individual tasks and relations in the family is almost unknown. Therefore, a burden of unnatural and unnecessary weight falls on some one member of the family—the most unselfish, and usually the least endowed with physical strength.

10. Character.—The great need of the home to-day is for a Spartan courage. With few exceptions, the backbones of our children are mush. We deny them the supreme strength which grows only from doing the hardest thing. The very multiplicity of conveniences and luxuries robs this generation of self-resource and self-reliance. Clearly and strongly as I urge the use of labor-saving devices in the home, I would beg of you to forget them all unless at the same time you teach the boys and girls how to work—hard and long and well, and painfully if need be. Nothing can ever take the place of old-fashioned hardship in the home production of character. From an article by Edward Earle Purinton in Everywoman's World.

HOW MUCH SWEET CLOVER TO SOW

Six to eight pounds of scarified sweet clover seed per acre gives a good stand. If the seed is not scarified, it is hard to tell just how much to sow unless a germination test is made to find out what proportion of the seed will grow. The hard seed may vary from 5 to 75 per cent. It will also be necessary to sow more of the unhulled than of the unhulled seed.—N.D. Agr. College.

Chilled chicks are apt to have diarrhoea.

New Saskatchewan Legislation

Continued from Page 4

Patriotic Revenues Act

The Patriotic Revenues Act for the raising of contributions to the various patriotic funds has been amended so as to increase the tax from one mill to one and a half mills, and also to provide for a two dollar poll tax on non-property owners. The idea is to get away from the necessity of campaigns for voluntary subscriptions. There is no intention to abolish such voluntary subscriptions, but it is only desired that such money should be raised insofar as possible by taxation.

Saskatchewan Creameries Act

The Saskatchewan Co-operative Creameries, Ltd., will be a new company which will be made up of the 17 creameries which have previously been operated as local co-operative enterprises, managed by the Dairy Branch of the Department of Agriculture, on behalf of the shareholders. The organization is very similar to that of the Co-operative Elevator Company and the government is empowered to advance 75 per cent. of the cost of local creameries. In the case of settlements of returned soldiers the government may advance up to one hundred per cent. of the cost. The company may establish locals at any point in the province and provision is also made for the establishment by the Creamery Company of cold storage warehouses, in the establishment of which the government is empowered to loan 75 per cent. of the capital cost.

Out of the money raised by the company in the conduct of business there shall be first paid the expenses of operation and maintenance, and after the payment of the principal and interest a dividend will be declared. If any balance is left the company may distribute to the patrons on a patronage basis such sums as may be fixed by the company, but such shall not exceed 50 per cent. of the surplus. Money would be distributed in proportion to the quality and quantity of the raw material supplied. Any portion of such surplus might be applied as payment for shares in the company up to one share.

Other Acts

Other acts of some general importance are the ones respecting liquor and votes for soldiers. The Saskatchewan Temperance Act is very similar in character to the Act at present operating in the province of Manitoba, but a separate act has been passed prohibiting stores of liquor in the province for exportation to other provinces.

The act respecting soldiers' votes provides that all soldiers that are in Canada at the time of election may vote in the constituencies in which they formerly resided, but that in connection with soldiers overseas at the time of the election three constituencies at large shall be created, one member of the legislature to be elected by those soldiers who are in England, and two members by those who are in France and Belgium. The qualification for candidates is six months' service overseas.

ECHO FLOUR MILLS BURNED

The entire plant of the Echo Milling Company, Gladstone, including mill, warehouse and elevator, was destroyed by fire on the night of March 31, the loss involved exceeding \$150,000. Owing to lack of transportation there was an unusual accumulation of grain in the elevator and at least \$70,000 of flour-mill products were on hand. The plant had a capacity of 300 barrels per day. It is believed the loss will be covered by insurance. An overheated bearing is given as the cause of the fire. It is expected the plant will be rebuilt.

A RECORD FINANCIAL YEAR

Canada's fiscal year, which closed on March 31, shows the largest revenue and expenditure for any one year in the history of the Dominion. Complete figures will not be available for a few days, but the expectation of Sir Thomas White, minister of finance, that the revenue would reach the \$230,000,000 mark is likely to be realized. This is \$100,000,000 more than the revenue collected two years ago. The minister of finance expects that after meeting all current and capital expenditures, including pensions, there will be at least fifty millions available with which to pay a part of the general war expenditures.

G.G.G. CORN MACHINERY

Three-way, edge-drop hill planter. Drops 2, 3 or 4 kernels as desired, without changing plates or stopping team. Hills can be placed 3 ft. 4 in., 3 ft. 6 in., or 3 ft. 8 in. apart. This planter will drill or check row your corn. Equipment included 80 rods of wire and automatic reel.



Enormous returns of feed per acre can be had by growing fodder corn.

At the left are shown disc runners now on all our planters. Instead of runners above. Light running, perfect furrows and good work on trashy ground.

In the G.G.G. planter you get a machine which will stand up well under heavy conditions and deliver perfect work. It carries the usual

G.G.G. Money-Back Guarantee. See page 27 of our catalog. Better still, mail in the coupon for complete information.

No. 4 Corn Planter, with combination shoe and disc attachment, 80 rods of wire, automatic reel, and pole. No trees or yoke. Weight 590 lbs. **\$55.00**
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G.G.G. Corn Cultivators

"Sunshine" one-row or two-row. Equipped with 6 or 12 shovels, and necessary shields. Their construction and operation are very simple—all levers are in easy reach of the seat. Winnipeg prices, with complete equipment:

One-Row **\$37.00.** Two-Row **\$65.00**

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Branches at
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It Does Your Heart Good—

To see the way this Scrub Plow rips and tears its way through Brush and Scrub—anywhere the Tractor can go—and turns it under to rot

Cockshutt Scrub Breaker

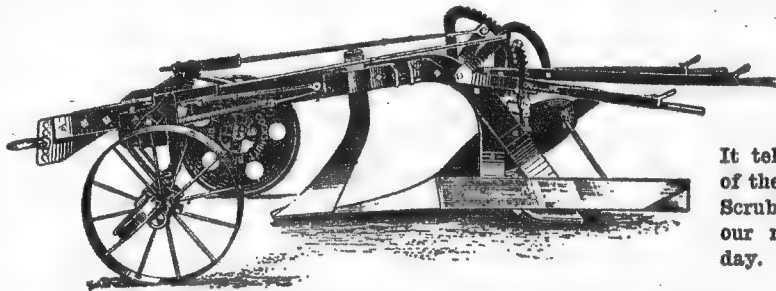
Of all the hard, costly jobs you ever tackled, breaking up scrub land, without a Cockshutt Scrub Breaker, will certainly be the toughest. In fact you can't afford to waste human labor on it. The Cockshutt will do it quicker, better and far cheaper.

This cut does not give a good idea of the giant strength yet the simplicity and the ease with which this implement can be operated. It's an all-steel, extra heavy plow, with extra clearance between furrow wheel and share to allow trash to

pass. The beams are carefully forged and strongly braced against pulling strain. Powerful, easily-operated levers, equipped with helper springs, control its operation. No handles are necessary. Heavy steel colter is exceptionally strong and rigid. Provision is made for hitching one plow behind the other.

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Cockshutt Plow Co. Limited

Winnipeg

Regina

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WAR LOAN SUBSCRIPTIONS

A considerable number of wealthy people in eastern Canada have subscribed large sums to the war loan. Charlie Chaplin, the famous comedian, subscribed \$58,000 in addition to the \$10,000 which he subscribed to the previous loan and \$150,000 to the recent British "Victory" loan. The new Canadian members of the House of Lords

also subscribed liberally to the war loan. Lord Hugh Graham, proprietor of the Montreal Star, subscribed \$100,000 to the first, second and third Canadian war loans. Lord Shaughnessy, president of the C.P.R., subscribed \$100,000 to the first and second loans, and \$80,000 to the third. J. W. Flavelle, chairman of the munitions board took \$50,000 in each of the three loans.

J. K. L. Ross, Montreal, has subscribed a total of \$1,500,000 to the three loans, which is the largest subscription of any individual Canadian. Col. Cockshutt, president of the Cockshutt Plow Company, subscribed \$50,000 to each of the three loans. Sir Robert Holt, president of the Royal Bank of Canada, has subscribed to the three loans a total of \$550,000.

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CLUB ORDERS carefully loaded, each order separate, no confusion in unloading.

Hundreds of Farmers all over the Prairies praise our Quality, Service and price. What a few say:

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"I received three cars from you; the lower grades were very satisfactory, while the higher grades were of the best and should satisfy the most exacting."

B. G. Dunn, Enchant, Alta.:

"It is sure fine stuff and I saved \$125.00."

J. B. Holfeld, Jansen, Sask.:

"I can only speak well of you for quality and price. Your No. 2 lumber is better than No. 1 from the yards, and then \$5 to \$8 per M cheaper."

Jacob Huhn, Sec'y, Bruno, Sask.:

"We saved 25 per cent. to 30 per cent. getting a better grade than handled by the local yards."

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VANCOUVER, B. C.

N.W. Farmers' Co-operative Lbr. Co., Ltd.
Vancouver, B. C.

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Address

Buy Your Plow Shares NOW



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12 inch	\$2.45
13 and 14 inch.....	2.70
15 and 16 inch.....	2.90
18 inch	3.10

The John F. McGee Company

74 Henry Ave., Dept. 10, Winnipeg

Buy potato eyes ready cut from hand selected potatoes, Table Talk, Early Ohio, Cobbler, Carman, Bona, American, Wonder, Mortgage Lifter. 25 eyes of each for \$1.00 post-paid. Free complete seed catalog. HARRIS McFAYDEN CO., Farm Seed Specialists, Winnipeg, Man.

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Edmonton, Alberta

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Manitoba Rural Credit Societies

The Rural Credits Act passed at the recent session of the Manitoba Legislature, provides for short term credit for farmers. Loans obtained under the act become due on the last day of the year in which they are taken out. Provision is made, however, that they may be extended if necessary and directors of the society approve of the extension. The objects of such loans are to provide the farmer with the means of purchasing seed, feed, or other supplies; implements or machinery; cows, horses, or other livestock, or to pay the cost of carrying on farming operations. The loans are not secured by mortgages on land. To understand the security it is necessary to know the form of the organization. The plan under which rural credit societies are formed is as follows: Each member takes \$100.00 worth of stock, ten per cent. of which must be paid up before the society can operate. Not less than 100 farmers, or prospective farmers, subscribing for \$100 each of stock, are necessary to organize a society. The stock subscribed by this number would be at least \$10,000. The provincial government and the municipality each take stock to the extent of one-half that subscribed by the farmers. This brings the stock up to \$20,000, which forms a guarantee fund for the basis of credit. It is expected that a society having such a fund will be able to secure credit to the extent of \$200,000 for its members, or ten times the capital investment. A smaller number of farmers can organize but the capital subscribed must be \$10,000.

For all loans secured from banks or persons the society is responsible. Most of the business then will be done thru banks. Notice of a man becoming a borrowing member is filed in the office of the clerk of the municipality and registered. This registration automatically acts as a lien against all the farmer's goods and chattels whether they be those already owned or those purchased with the money secured thru the loan. In case of non-payment the lender can demand payment with interest from the society, which must provide for the repayment within fifteen days.

How to Organize a Society

The first step in the organization of a Rural Credit Society is for, at least, fifteen farmers who wish to take advantage of the act, to sign a petition, which is sent to the provincial secretary, setting forth therein the names, addresses and occupations of the petitioners, the land they own, occupy, or intend to use and the amount of capital each agrees to subscribe. It also states that the petitioners desire to organize a credit society, gives the proposed name, the amount of capital stock and number of shares, the amount paid in on account of each subscription and the names of three of their number who shall be provisional directors. The government will then issue letters incorporating the society. It also appoints an officer to act as secretary or treasurer until the organization of the society is completed. The society cannot commence business until 100 farmers have subscribed for at least \$10,000 worth of stock, viz., \$100 worth, each. When organization work is complete the management of the society is vested in nine directors, three selected by the shareholders, three by the government, and three by the municipality. One of the government appointees must be a graduate in agriculture, who becomes general supervisor of agriculture for the district. One of the directors acts as secretary and must be a capable accountant. He is the only officer paid by the society and, in all probability, he also would be an appointee of the government. The directors are responsible for making all necessary inquiry as to applications for loans and for endorsing and passing them on to the banks with which the borrower is doing business, and whose security is guaranteed by the society.

How Loans Are Handled

Applications for loans are made on the form which sets out the purpose for which the loan is desired. This is passed on to the directors, who hold one or more meetings in March and April for the consideration of applications. The board examines into the security and

passes upon the application. If satisfactory the approved application is passed on to the bank or other lender with whom the terms and conditions upon which the amount is advanced are settled. The lender of the society may demand notes from the borrower, such notes being endorsed by the secretary for the society when passed on to the lender. The borrower then deals directly with the bank or other lenders while the society gives its security. The society must take full responsibility in connection with the guaranteeing of the loans. The rate of interest is not to exceed seven per cent., one per cent. of which goes to the society and six per cent. to the lender. The banks are said to have expressed their willingness to take on an unlimited amount of this business at six per cent. rate. Loans are repayable on Dec. 31 of the year they are given but can be renewed by the society. The lender and the society have at all times the right to enter the premises of the borrower and to examine into the use to which the money is being put. Any person dealing with the borrower from a society may secure full information as to the advances which have been made to him. The capital stock of a society must be invested in government securities or in municipal or school bonds. The income from these is used for paying the expenses of the society, paying dividends on stock or in accumulating the reserve.

Should Consolidate Debts

This act, if it can be put to the proper use by the farmers, that is, if the organization is found workable, should encourage farmers to consolidate their borrowings and debts in one sum and from one source. The placing of debts in many different places is one of the handicaps every farmer works under and is one of the handicaps every creditor must put up with. The money a farmer is about to secure thru a rural credit society theoretically should finance his operations for the season, when the loan can be cleaned up and another granted for the following year. This money should enable the farmer to pay cash for nearly all of his purchases; indeed, it is almost essential that a borrowing member of this society should be able to secure enough money thru the society to finance all his floating debts throughout the year, because tradespeople, implement men, etc., are liable to be very wary indeed of granting credit to farmers who have a lien against all their property, which virtually amounts to a blanket mortgage. It should be realized by farmers who are going into this that that is the true state of affairs. It will be noticed that, tho the farmers pay half the capital stock and the government and municipality one-quarter each, the directors are not in similar proportion, that is, one-third of the directors are appointed by farmers, government and municipality respectively. What effect the considerable number necessary to form a society will have remains to be seen, but it seems likely it may retard organization or at least render it very slow.

FARMERS TO PUT UP CANDIDATE

At an enthusiastic meeting of farmers, held at Truax, on March 24, it was decided that the time was ripe to put an independent candidate in the field at the forth-coming provincial elections to support the Farmers' Platform as drafted by the Canadian Council of Agriculture, and which has been unanimously adopted by the organized farmers of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Alberta. There were delegates present from Avonlea, Truax, Dahinda and Wagner (Dummer) Grain Growers' Associations and there was absolutely no opposition to the movement. A primary committee was elected whose business it will be to get into touch with all the Associations in the Milestone constituency with a view to holding a convention at some central point within the next week or so. Already election funds had been started in the Truax and Avonlea associations, and at the meeting, contributions were called for to meet the primary expenses, to which there was a ready response.

The women as well as the men are going to be invited to take an active

part in the election, and will be eligible for election to the election committee. The following were elected to the primary committee: Mrs. D. Simpson, D. N. Roundy, E. J. Davis, and R. P. Decker, secretary-treasurer; Truax: Mrs. R. Reid, J. Campbell, H. M. Cathroe, chairman; Avonlea: Mrs. F. Creelman; Dahinda: A. Creelman and H. Miller. The Wagner association will appoint at the next meeting.

It was decided to write all the secretaries of the men's and women's associations in the constituency asking them to appoint delegates, at the earliest possible moment as there is no time to be lost if they are to be ready for the election.

The Truax Women's Grain Growers' Association provided an excellent dinner and lunch, the entire proceeds of which are to go to the Returned Soldier's Association.

MUNICIPAL LOANS FOR SEED GRAIN

At the recent session of the Legislature an Act was passed to enable municipalities to borrow limited amounts of money for seed grain purposes, the money to be furnished by the provincial treasury department under authority of a concurrent act giving the provincial treasurer the authority to make these loans from funds secured for that purpose.

This arrangement has been made to facilitate seeding operations in districts in the province in which damage was sustained by failure of the grain crops last year, and it is provided that any rural municipality may borrow a sum not exceeding \$60,000, for the purpose of furnishing seed grain to farmers in the municipality, and to the wives and other representatives of the farmers of the municipality, who, being the owners of the land, are on active service with His Majesty's forces.

The Act provides that each person may be aided to an extent not to exceed \$600 worth of seed grain, and each municipality may borrow by promissory note, payable on or before the 31st day of December next, or by issuing debentures for a period not exceeding five years. Any municipality supplying seed grain under the Act is authorized to charge the amount of the same on the tax bill of the person who gets the seed.

Full particulars of this legislation are being supplied to the secretary-treasurer of each municipality in the province, and the Department of Agriculture has a list, which will be furnished on request, of farmers having seed grain for sale.

The Dominion Seed Grain Commission, of which A. E. Wilson, Post Office Building, Regina, Saskatchewan, is commissioner, has purchased a large amount of seed grain, which can also be supplied to farmers thru the municipalities.

Full particulars, if required, can be secured by addressing the Department of Agriculture, Winnipeg.

The Manitoba Good Roads Association has suggested that two instructors be appointed to demonstrate the use of the split log drag in the province. Municipalities will be asked to enter as much mileage as possible in the drag competitions. Two classes of road, earth and gravel, may be entered in this competition. The cash prizes will be, for each class: First prize, \$50; second prize, \$30; third prize, \$20; fourth prize, \$10. Other prizes will also be awarded. The judges will be S. B. Henderson, A. McGillivray, Highway Commissioner W. F. Tallman and A. C. Emmett.

AMENDMENTS TO THE GAME ACT

An amendment has been made to the Game Act whereby spring shooting of geese is prohibited, the season now opens September 15, 1917.

The shooting at, or taking of little brown crane, whooping crane and sandhill crane is prohibited until September 15, 1927.

In that part of the province lying south of the fifty-third parallel of north latitude the trapping or killing of beaver and otter is prohibited indefinitely.

In that part of the province lying north of the fifty-third parallel of north latitude the season is open for the trapping of beaver and otter from the 1st day of November to the 30th day of April following, both dates inclusive.

The Farmers' Market

WINNIPEG MARKET LETTER

(Office of The Grain Growers' Grain Company Limited, April 2, 1917)

Wheat—The first market of last week started out strong, but there was a lot of selling on the advance, and later in the day more favorable reports from the south regarding the winter wheat caused prices to break considerably. On Tuesday there was a lot of good buying in the local futures, which closed higher than Monday's high point. This was the only day of the whole week when there was a lot of good buying. During the balance of the week the local market was slow and narrow and did not respond to the strength in the American markets. Chicago was the strongest market, influenced by the winter wheat reports, but toward the end of the week sentiment in that market seemed to change somewhat. No doubt rains now would improve conditions greatly there, and the probability of a very early spring in the spring wheat states and provinces is becoming a factor also.

Coarse Grains—Coarse grains have been steady, with prices working higher, as the wheat prices have done.

WINNIPEG FUTURES

	May	July	Oct.
Wheat—	190 1/2	187 1/2	186 1/2
March 27	190 1/2	188 1/2	186 1/2
March 28	191 1/2	189 1/2	187 1/2
March 29	190 1/2	187 1/2	185 1/2
March 30	191 1/2	188 1/2	185 1/2
March 31	193 1/2	190 1/2	187 1/2
April 2	187 1/2	184 1/2	182 1/2
Week ago	187 1/2	184 1/2	182 1/2
Year ago	119 1/2	120 1/2	115 1/2
Oats—	64 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2
March 27	64 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2
March 28	64 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2
March 29	64 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2
March 30	64 1/2	63 1/2	62 1/2
March 31	65 1/2	64 1/2	63 1/2
April 2	63 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2
Week ago	63 1/2	62 1/2	61 1/2
Year ago	43 1/2	43 1/2	43 1/2
Flax—	266 1/2	269 1/2	269 1/2
March 27	266 1/2	269 1/2	269 1/2
March 28	268 1/2	271 1/2	271 1/2
March 29	269 1/2	272 1/2	272 1/2
March 30	269 1/2	273 1/2	273 1/2
March 31	270 1/2	275 1/2	275 1/2
April 2	272 1/2	276 1/2	276 1/2
Week ago	265 1/2	269 1/2	269 1/2
Year ago	190 1/2	198 1/2	198 1/2

MINNEAPOLIS CASH SALES

	Sample Market, March 31
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	\$2 12
No. 1 hard wheat, 1 car	2 09 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1,500, arrive	2 06 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	2 12
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	2 04 1/2
No. 1 Nor. wheat, 1 car	2 09 1/2

LIVESTOCK	Winnipeg Mar. 31	Year Ago	Toronto Mar. 30	Calgary Mar. 31	Chicago Mar. 29	St. Paul Mar. 29
Cattle	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c	\$ c s c
Choice steers	9 75-10 25	7 25-7 50	10 75-11 50	9 50-9 60	12 00-12 95	10 00-11 25
Best butcher steers	9 25-9 75	7 25-7 50	9 50-11 00	8 50-9 00	11 00-12 00	9 00-10 25
Fair to good butcher steers	8 25-9 00	7 00-7 25	7 00-9 50	7 25-8 00	8 50-11 00	6 50-9 00
Good to choice fat cows	7 25-8 00	5 50-6 00	8 50-9 50	6 75-7 25	9 35-10 75	8 50-10 00
Medium to good cows	6 00-7 00	5 00-5 50	7 50-8 50	5 50-6 50	7 50-9 35	7 50-8 50
Common cows	4 00-6 00	4 25-4 75	6 50-7 50	4 50-5 50	6 10-7 40	6 50-7 50
Canvans	3 75-4 25	5 00-5 50	4 50-5 25	3 50-4 00	5 15-6 15	5 90-5 75
Good to choice heifers	8 50-9 50	6 50-7 25	9 50-11 00	7 50-8 25	9 25-11 25	8 50-10 00
Fair to good heifers	7 00-8 50	5 75-6 25	6 50-9 25	6 75-7 50	6 00-9 25	6 25-8 50
Best oxen	7 00-8 00	5 00-5 25	8 00-10 00	5 75-6 50	8 75-10 00	7 50-8 50
Best butcher bulls	7 00-8 00	5 00-5 25	5 50-7 00	4 25-5 50	6 50-8 60	6 75-7 25
Common to bologna bulls	5 50-6 50	4 25-4 75	8 00-9 60	6 75-7 25	7 50-9 25	7 25-9 00
Fair to good feeder steers	6 50-7 50	5 50-6 00	6 75-8 50	6 75-7 00	6 00-8 25	6 50-7 50
Fair to good stocker steers	6 50-7 50	5 50-6 00				
Best milkers and springers (each)	\$75-\$90	\$65-\$80	\$80-\$100	\$95-\$100		\$70-\$100
Fair milkers and springers (each)	\$50-\$65	\$45-\$55	\$50-\$70	\$55-\$75		\$50-\$70
Hogs						
Choice hogs, fed and watered	\$15 50	10 25-10 50	16 25-16 40	\$14 75	14 80-15 00	14 25-15 00
Light hogs	12 00-13 00		14 25-15 50		13 75-14 50	11 75-12 25
Heavy sows	9 00-10 00	7 50-8 25	\$13 60			8 00-8 25
Stags	6 00-7 00	\$4 50				
Sheep and Lambs						
Choice lambs	11 75-12 25	8 00-9 00	12 00-15 25		13 25-15 40	11 00-14 00
Best killing sheep	8 50-9 25	7 00-7 50	9 00-11 50	8 00-11 50	10 25-13 85	6 00-10 50

COUNTRY PRODUCE	Winnipeg April 2	Year Ago	Calgary Mar. 31	Toronto Mar. 30	Regina Mar. 31	Saskatoon Mar. 24
Butter (per lb.)						
No. 1 dairy	34c	24c-26c	36c	35c-37c	35c	35c
Eggs (per doz.)						
New laid	28c	19c-21c	37c-40c	39c	42c	35c
Potatoes						
In sacks, per bushel	.85	75c-85c	\$1.25	\$2.50	\$1.25	\$90-\$1.10
Milk and Cream						
Sweet cream (per lb. fat)	50c	38c				
Cream for butter-making (per lb. butter-fat)	43c	34c				
Dressed Poultry						
Spring chickens		17c				18c
Fowl	17c	13c-14c	20c-21c	20c-23c	20c-23c	
Ducks	20c	15c	21c-23c	18c-20c	18c-20c	
Geese	20c	15c	19c-21c	18c	18c	
Turkeys	23c	19c	30c-33c	25c	25c	25c
Hay (per ton)		No. 1's		No. 1's	No. 1's	
No. 2 Upland		\$14				
No. 2 Timothy	\$12	\$17	\$13-\$15	\$8	\$8	
No. 2 Midland		\$12				

Cash Prices Fort William and Port Arthur from March 27 to April 2 inclusive

Cash Prices Port Whinnam and Port Arthur from March 27 to 31																					
Date	WHEAT							OATS					BARLEY				FLAX				
	1°	2°	3°	4	5	6	Feed	2CW	3CW	Ex 1	Fd 1	Fd 2	2 Fd	No. 3	No. 4	Rej.	Feed	1 NW	2 CNW	3CW	Rej.
Mar. 27	191½	187½	181½	172½	152½	121½	102	64½	62½	61½	60½	60½	60½	107½	100	87	87	263	259½	248½	..
28	191	187	181	172	152	121	102½	64	62	61	60	60	60	107	100	87	87	262½	258	245	..
29	192	188	182	173	153	123	102	64½	62½	62	61	60½	60½	107½	100	87	87	265½	261	248	..
30	191	187	181	172	152	122	102½	64½	62½	62½	61	60½	60½	110	101	88	88	266½	262	249	..
31	192	188	182	173	153	123	103	64	62	62½	61	61	61	110	100	87	87	267½	263	250	..
April 1	193	190	184	175	155	125	103	65	63	63	62	62	62	110	100	87	87	269	265½	252½	..
Week ago	188½	184½	178½	169½	150½	118½	100	63½	61½	61½	60½	58½	58½	107½	100	..	..	262½	258½	244½	..
Year ago	152½	151½	148½	143½	138½	135½	..	62½	60	59½	58	58	58	..	..	..	..	175	172	..	..

No. 4 white oats, 1 car	61 1/2
Mill oats, 1 car	50
No. 4 white oats, 1 car, choice	62 1/2
No. 3 white oats, 2 cars	62 1/2
Sample grade barley, 1 car	1 24
Sample grade barley, 1 car	1 21
Sample grade barley, 1 car, Canada	1 24
Sample grade barley, 1 car	1 18
Sample grade barley, 1 car	1 05
Sample grade barley, 1 car	1 16
No. 1 flax, 500 bu., arrive	2 93
No. 1 flax, 1 car	3 00
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	2 99
No. 1 flax, 1 car	2 96 1/2
No. 1 flax, 2 cars	3 00
No. 1 flax, part car, dockage	3 02 1/2

INTERIOR TERMINAL ELEVATOR STOCKS

Movement of grain in interior terminal elevators for the week ending Wednesday, March 28, was as follows—

Elevator	Grain	Rec'd during week	Ship'd during week	Now in store
Saskatoon	Wheat	174,627.10	370,423.30	1,652,392.30
"	Oats	109,402.02	19,875.30	600,636.20
"	Barley	2,696.02	..	26,963.04
"	Flax	17,908.07	..	100,833.19
Calgary	Wheat	26,926.00	34,299.00	961,858.00
"	Oats	119,815.00	70,180.00	1,259,541.00
"	Barley	7,399.00	..	113,360.00
"	Flax	1,047.00	798.00	13,040.00

STOCKS IN TERMINALS

Fort William, March 30, 1917.—

This Year	1917 Wheat	Last Year
1 hard	15,007.20	73,571.40
1 Nor.	2,033,779.50	12,842,884.50
2 Nor.	3,926,149.10	5,541,852.20
3 Nor.	4,307,918.50	3,643,967.40
No. 4	3,237,554.30	1,815,007.10
Others	9,690,647.10	2,951,912.50

This week	22,941,056.50	This week	26,869,196.30
Last week	23,462,646.10	Last week	25,528,440.00

Decrease	521,589.20	Increase	1,340,756.30
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This Year	1917 Oats	Last Year
1 C.W.	7,011.12	107,266.12
2 C.W.	2,558,340.15	4,425,314.24
3 C.W.	861,698.15	1,938,680.01
Ex. 1 fd.	1,542,603.32	748,523.19
Others	5,176,148.16	1,950,105.23

This week	10,145,802.22	This week	9,169,980.11
Last week	10,613,491.13	Last week	9,412,152.08

Decrease	467,688.25	Decrease	242,171.31
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This Year	1917 Barley	Last Year
3 C.W.	215,366.02	1,158,521.41
4 C.W.	564,181.18	2 C.W. 307,191.48
Rej.	79,499.30	3 C.W. 88,903.50
Feed	281,206.02	Others 51,989.26
Others	136,095.12	

This week	1,276,348.16	This week	1,606,606.53
Last week	1,284,729.34	Last week	1,589,677.11

Decrease	8,381.18	Increase	16,929.42
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SHIPMENTS

	1917—Lake	1916—Lake
Wheat		
Oats		
Barley		
Flax		
	1917—Rail	1916—Rail
Wheat	558,072.00	478,450.30
Oats	586,277.19	923,709.15
Barley	29,056.40	6,348.43
Flax	26,625.31	18,379.28

CANADIAN VISIBLE SUPPLY

Week ending March 30, 1917.	Wheat	Oats	Barley
Ft. William and Pt. Arthur Ter.	22,941,056	10,145,802	1,276,348
In Vessels in Can. Ter. Harbors	394,945	352,232	..
Total	25,476,436	15,820,553	1,477,197
At Buffalo and Duluth	7,333,263	2,860,000	334,183
Total this week	35,768,817	19,328,553	1,961,584
Total last week	35,007,507	19,147,508	1,733,095
Total last year	38,160,475	15,349,496	2,139,212

The Livestock Markets

CHICAGO

Chicago, March 29.—Every livestock market in the country is now breaking price records. During last week cattle touched \$12.95 per cwt. \$15.00 has been a common price for hogs. Lambs have frequently sold for over \$15.00, and sheep have nearly touched \$13.00. It is expected receipts will be lighter very shortly as farmers have been clearing out most of their stock preparatory to seeding. Heavy steers, fit for the New York Jew trade, reached \$12.50 to \$12.95 early this week. Light killing cattle have been about as low as \$8.00, while this choicest market trade paid the top price, \$12.95; thus it will be seen what an enormous spread there is between the finished heavy cattle and the unfinished light stuff. One

WINNIPEG and U.S. PRICES

Closing prices on the principal western markets on Saturday, March 31, were—

markets on Saturday, March 31, were —		
Cash Grain	Winnipeg	Minneapolis
1 Nor. wheat	\$1.92	\$2.01-\$2.05
2 Nor. wheat	1.88	1.97-2.05
3 Nor. wheat	1.82 1/2	1.89-1.99
3 white oats	62 1/2	62-63
Barley	110-87	1.02-1.29
Flax, No. 1	2.67 1/2	2.91-3.00
Futures—		
May wheat	1.91	1.93
July wheat	1.88	1.85

Livestock News

Manitoba now has 100,000 sheep.

The Alberta Government has appropriated \$5,000 for the destruction of timber wolves and coyotes.

The \$500,000 provided by the Manitoba government to be loaned thru municipalities for assisting farmers to purchase seed grain will, it is estimated, be only partially utilized this spring. Checks varying from \$5,000 to \$10,000 have however been issued to districts.

The champion steer of the Chicago International this year, "California Favorite", that sold for \$1.75 per pound dressed out over 70 per cent. in the carcass, an unusually high dressing percentage.

A decrease of 64 lbs. on each head of cattle, calves excluded, that arrived in Chicago in January, compared with the first month of 1916 is attributed to two things: attractive prices and high cost of beef producing rations.

Andrew Diller, of Carrol, Man., recently sold four steers on foot at his farm for \$575. The steers were two years and ten months old, three of them grade Herefords, the other a grade Shorthorn. They received only ordinary good care and a little chop during last winter. That looks like good money.

The Ontario Government has brought down a bill providing for farm loans. It is proposed to lend provincial funds thru the municipalities which will assume responsibility for the size and character of the loan and for the nature of the security offered for it. The government will take, for each amount paid out, a covering debenture of the municipality.

Roberts, of Winnipeg, at the Brandon Spring Show sold "Kolumbin," champion Percheron at Brandon, Saskatoon, North Battleford and Prince Albert fairs in 1916, to A. J. Hind, of Glen Ewen, Sask., for \$3,200. "Kolumbin" is a black six year old, weighing 2,340 pounds. Later in the day he sold "Isnard," a big dapple grey, that stood third in a class of 50 at the International Chicago in 1916, to Wishart, of Portage la Prairie, for \$2,500. Both transactions were cash.

On October 23 last, Mr. G. W. Quinn, of Macgregor, bought thru The Grain Growers' Grain Co. Livestock Commission Department, 25 head of two year old grade Shorthorns at a cost of \$1,761.19. For forty days the cattle had the run of the stubble, and for 60 days they were fed threshed Timothy hay and straw, with a light ration of barley chop.

On February 1, Mr. Quinn sold the 25 head thru the same company for \$2,602.92. The total cost for freight, commission and yardage amounted to \$98.73 or approximately \$30.00 a head for feed and labor.

CALGARY BULL SALE

500 pure bred bulls of the beef breeds is the number entered for the auction sale to be held by the Alberta Cattle Breeders' Association at Calgary, April 10 to 13, at the same time as the spring horse show.

The sale includes 295 Shorthorns, 163 Herefords, 83 Aberdeen Angus, 7 Galloways and 1 Red Polled. This we believe is the largest number of bulls ever entered for an auction sale on this continent and has only been surpassed possibly at two annual sales anywhere in the world.

The sale will be held in the Horse Show Building in Victoria Park, where stockmen will have the best opportunity ever offered to inspect such a large number of good bulls. There will be bulls suitable for herd headers and for range. Fully 90 per cent. of the bulls offered are Alberta bred and those which are not bred in Alberta have all been in the province over six months and are acclimatized.

Catalog of entries for the bull sale as well as the spring horse show, April 10-13, is now ready for distribution and may be had on application to Secretary E. L. Richardson, Calgary. Freight will be paid on bulls purchased at this sale to the buyers' nearest station in Alberta, Saskatchewan and B.C. Mainland points, at a nominal rate, and there will be single fare excursion rates for return from all Alberta points. The bulls will be judged on April 10, and the sale will commence at 9:30 a.m., Wednesday, April 11. The breeds will be sold in the following order:—

Shorthorns, Aberdeen Angus, Galloways, Herefords, and Red Polled. Among the Herefords to be sold are several Polled Herefords.

The number of breeders who have entered bulls of the several breeds are as follows:— 90 contributors of Shorthorns, 37 contributors of Herefords, 13 of Aberdeen Angus and 1 each of Galloways and Red Polls, a total of 142 breeders.

Visitors to the bull sale and spring horse show at Calgary will have an opportunity of seeing the outstanding Hereford bull "Gay Lad 40th," recently purchased by Mr. Frank Collicut, of Alberta, for the sum of \$11,900.

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MINIMUM CARLOAD WEIGHTS INCREASED

An important judgment by the railway commission in the case regarding the proposed minimum carload weights on grain and grain products is announced as follows:

"Judgment issuing in the complaint of the Dominion millers and Toronto board of trade, allowing increased minimums as published on grain and grain products, except flour, in 60,000 and 70,000 pounds capacity cars, for which minimum of 45,000 pounds is allowed. Grain minimums may be effective April 2, but new minimums on flour and products must be postponed until schedule amending flour is published, so as to have simultaneous effectiveness."

The result of this order is regarded as of importance to shippers of grain and its products. The railroads applied to the railway commission for an increased minimum on carload weights so that the cars should be loaded as nearly as possible to their capacity. Their application has been allowed with the exception of flour, for which the commission has fixed a minimum weight of 45,000 pounds, where the railways asked for a minimum of 50,000 pounds. The application was made by the railway companies with a view to aid in ending the car shortage and other transportation difficulties. The railway commissioners have supported the view of the companies and the increase in grain minimums will go into effect, followed by the increase in flour minimums.

ELECTORAL REFORM IN BRITAIN

A bill embodying the recommendations of the speaker's conference on electoral reform has been introduced by Mr. Asquith in the British House of Commons, and has been endorsed by a majority of 279. It represents the settlement, practically by consent, of the numerous controversial questions that have stood in the way of progress toward a simpler and more democratic franchise. Amongst its provisions is one favoring the granting of the franchise to women. It is proposed that any woman on a local government register who has attained a specified age, and the wife of any man on that register, shall be entitled to vote in a parliamentary election. A redistribution of seats is to be made. The qualifying period for registration is to be reduced to six months. Every person of full age, not subject to any legal incapacity, who, for the qualifying period, has resided in any premises, or has occupied for the purpose of his business, profession, or trade, any premises of a clear yearly value of not less than £10, shall be entitled to be registered as a parliamentary elector. The qualification to be registered as a parliamentary elector shall not be lost by removal to different premises within the same constituency, or from one constituency to another in the same borough or county (including the administrative county of London), or to different premises in a contiguous county or borough.

A person shall not vote at a general election in more than one constituency. Provided that a person shall be entitled to one additional vote in another constituency in respect of the occupation of his business premises, or in respect of any qualification he may have as a university voter.

It shall be the duty of the registration officer to ascertain, as far as possible, the names and addresses of all persons of full age who ordinarily reside in his area, but who are serving in His Majesty's forces, and such persons shall be qualified to be registered and to vote as parliamentary electors within that area.

Proportional Representation

A constituency entitled to return more than five members shall be divided into two or more constituencies each returning not less than three nor more than five members. The election in any such constituency shall be held on the principle of proportional representation and each elector shall have one transferable vote.

At a general election all polls shall be held on one day. All nominations shall take place on one day. There shall be an interval of eight days between the day of nominations and the day of poll.

The following maximum scale of expenses is prescribed: Sevenpence per

elector in a county; 5d. per elector in a borough other than a borough returning three or more members; 4d. per elector in a borough returning three or more members. Where there are joint candidates the total amount of the expenses of the joint candidates shall not exceed one and a half times the scale allowed for a single candidate.

At any election in a single-member constituency where there are more than two candidates, the election shall be held on the system of voting known as the alternative vote.

RUSSIA'S RAPID PROGRESS

Russian history is being made rapidly these days. The Progressives in control are finding the time ripe for many reforms. The reconstruction that has been accomplished and promised within the last few weeks would fill 100 years of the history of progressive legislation in many countries. With one bound Russia is leaping from the position of the least progressive country in Europe into the front rank of progressive democracies. The form of government to be adopted has not been arranged as to details, but will probably take the form of a republic. Steps are being taken to have the natural resources released from the control of the aristocratic land owners. The Grand Dukes, seeing the trend of events, have voluntarily offered to give up lands held by them under the Crown. The disabilities are being removed from the Jews. Constitutional government is to be re-established in Finland, the political freedom of which has been at the mercy of capricious reactionaries for decades. A proclamation has been issued by the Russian government to all Poles, announcing that Poland can decide its own form of government for itself. The establishment of an independent Polish state, composed of all territories, the majority of whose population is Polish will probably be consummated in accordance with the plan agreed upon by the Entente Allies for the prosecution of the war. The Polish state will be bound to Russia by a free military union and form a rampart against the pressure of the central powers against the Slav nation. The proclamation of an independent Poland is signed by all the members of the provisional government.

One of the interesting side issues of the revolution is that the Russian provisional government is disposed sympathetically toward the wish expressed by the 10,000 Doukhobors in Canada to return to Russia. The question of their liability to military service will be determined by the judicial committee of the provisional government.

COOLING CREAM ON THE FARM

Two methods are employed for cooling cream with well water. One, which is the simplest and most effective where the well is two or more feet in diameter, consists in using a windlass to lower the two cans of cream down into the well, either to the water or near it. The larger can contains the mixed cream from several skimmings. It is lowered first and closely following it, and fastened to the same cable, is a smaller can which contains the last skimming. The purpose of the two cans is to keep the fresh cream separate from the older cream until it is cold. Each time a new lot of cream is added to the older cream, it is a good plan to give the mixed cream a thorough stirring or mixing. In this way the cream is kept smooth and of an even texture. Lumps will be prevented from forming and a smoother, better quality of cream will be produced. A cream stirrer made of a saucer-shaped, galvanized or tin disc attached to a quarter inch galvanized handle makes an excellent device for stirring cream.

The other method of using well water to cool the cream consists of interposing a cream tank between the pump and the house, or stock water tank. By this means the water which is pumped passes thru the cream tank before it goes to the other tanks. By keeping the cans of cream in this tank and protecting the tank from exposure to the hot rays of the sun, quite a satisfactory means of keeping the cream cool is obtained. In Western Canada over much of the season this method should be fairly effective. The efficiency of such tanks will depend upon the temperature of the water which flows thru the tank, the perfect insulation and protection given the tank and the

frequency and amount of water passed thru the tank.

Insulated Cream Tanks

Several styles of insulated refrigerator cream tanks have been devised. One of the cheapest and most suitable for construction on the farm or by a local carpenter was devised by Professor J. H. Frandsen of the Nebraska Experiment Station. This tank is constructed of two inch planed cypress planks, with the exception of the cover, which is constructed of two layers of one inch cypress with a sheet of rubberoid roofing between one layer being laid crosswise of the other to prevent warping. The outside of the tank is given two coats of paint and the inside is oiled. The interior of the tank is divided into three sections. In one section is set the can of mixed cream and in one of the smaller sections the can of fresh cream is cooled before mixing it with the general lot. The third section may be used by the housewife for the keeping of eggs, butter or other food materials which may need refrigeration. By having a tight-fitting lid to this latter section, odors from the food may be prevented from coming in contact with the cream. The following is a list of the materials required, also specifications for the construction of this insulated tank:

List of Material

- 4 pieces 2 x 8 in. x 10 ft. (sides).
- 1 piece 2 x 6 in. x 12 ft. (bottom).
- 2 pieces 1 x 10 in. x 14 ft. (cover double).
- 6 rods 1/2 x 27 in., threaded each end.
- 4 band irons 1 1/2 in. x 1/4 in. x 28 in. with three 1/2 in. holes in each.
- Sheet rubberoid 21 in. x 30 in.
- 1 1/4 in. intake pipe with E11, 4 in. nipple and lock nuts.
- 1 1/2 in. overflow pipe with lock nuts.
- 1 in. drain pipe with lock nuts and cap.
- Hinges, cover clamps, chain, nails and spikes.

Estimated cost of material, not including labor, \$10.00. Such a tank could be constructed from fir quite as satisfactory as from the cypress used by Prof. Frandsen.

At this price it will be found economical for obtaining low temperature in the cream. At the Oklahoma Experiment Station it was found that with an insulated cream tank and food refrigerator combined in the same cabinet that 100 pounds of ice was sufficient to keep sweet ten gallons of cream which was produced during four days. Ten gallons of cream will contain, if the cream tests 40 per cent., about 32 pounds of butterfat. This is a cost of approximately 1 1/2 cents per pound butterfat. With a differential of 3 cents per pound, or possibly more, between the price of first and second grade cream, it is evident that it is economical to purchase ice and produce a first grade cream.

There is still another additional advantage in using the refrigerated cream tank, even if ice must be used, and that is in the economy of cost of delivering the cream to market. Trips to market with the cream cannot be made without taking a horse and some person away from the farm work, where they may be needed. The cost of delivering cream where trips are made several times a week, and particularly where small quantities of cream are produced, is very expensive. This cost is worthy of consideration by the farmer if he has work on his farm which must be left undone because of making frequent trips to market with the cream.

There is then not only the increased price which is received by producing first grade cream, but also it is delivered to market at a lower cost in time and expense if low temperatures are maintained in the cream, and there must be an added pleasure from the production of a product which is clean, pure and wholesome.

BELGIAN RELIEF FUND

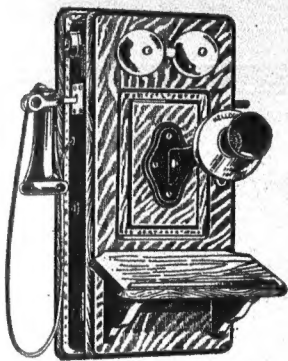
Previously acknowledged.....	\$10,257.83
Proceeds of Shadow Dance given by R.U.A., Ferry Point, Alta.....	84.00
Mrs. C. I. Brook, Craigmyle, Alta.....	1.20
Shirley Sibbald-Tremaine G.G.A.....	1.00
Mr. and Mrs. James Barritt, Bagot, Man.....	25.00
Total	\$10,369.03

RED CROSS FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$2,527.66
Proceeds of Social Evening held in Wardens District of Emerson G.G. Association, Emerson, Man.	500.00
Collection taken at Meeting of the Blair-Isabella G.G.A., Isabella, Man.	15.50
R. F., Cut Knife, Sask.	10.00
Proceeds of Social held at the Roseneath G.G.A., Moorepark, Man.	17.50
Women Grain Growers, Smiley, Sask.	25.00
Total	\$3,595.66

CANADIAN PATRIOTIC FUND

Previously acknowledged	\$828.00
R. F., Cut Knife, Sask.	10.00
Total	\$838.00



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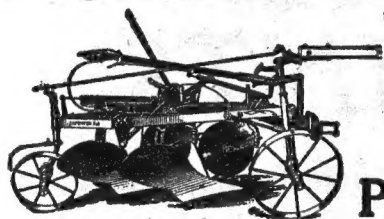
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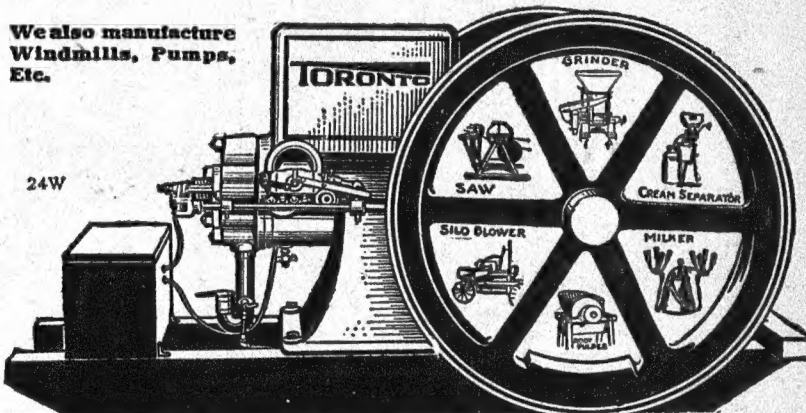
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